Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH—JUNE 28, 1844.

THE MASS MEETING.

We had hoped yesterday would have been a favorable day for the Mass Meeting, but unfortunately, though it cleared up in the forenoon and gave promise of a cool delightful afternoon, the weather became so downcast and gave such unequivocal tokens of rain, the prospect had a very unfavorable influence on the meeting. Notwithstanding all this, however, there was a large number present when the meeting came to order. Mr. Josiah King, President of the Clay Club, called the meeting to order, and pursuant to the instructions of the Committee of arrangements nominated the following officers, who were chosen unanimously.

PRESIDENT—Gen. WM. MARKS, of Robinson.

VICE PRESIDENTS.—*Wm. Bell, Jr. of the city. W. J. Howard, of the city. Francis Karns, of East Deer, John Sampson, of Manchester, Henry Sterling, of the city. Geo. A. Bayard of East Liberty.*

SECRETARIES—*John Morrison, F. C. Flanigan, Jas. W. Biddle.*

The President then introduced our Member of Congress, Hon. C. Darragh, who explained why some of the distinguished gentlemen invited by the Committee of Arrangements were not present; and stated that although we were disappointed in regard to some of them, yet the presence of the Hon. Andrew Stewart, of this state, would tend much to reconcile us to the disappointment.

Mr. Darragh then proceeded to address the meeting in a very eloquent and happy speech. He took a rapid view of the Tariff, Distribution, Internal Improvement, and Texas Questions, and pointed out the relative position of Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk in regard to these great interests. Mr. Darragh's speech was brief, but to the purpose, and gave evident pleasure to the large audience present.

When Mr. Darragh concluded, the chairman introduced the Hon. Andrew Stewart, of the 18th Congressional District of this State, to the meeting. Mr. Stewart addressed the meeting, amidst frequent interruption from the rain, (which both speaker and audience bore with great cheerfulness,) for about two hours. We shall not attempt to give any sketch of his able and eloquent remarks, in this brief notice, as we observed a gentleman reporting them, and we trust they will be published entire. Mr. Stewart's remarks were almost entirely confined to the Tariff question, which he handles with a master's skill.

He demonstrated most conclusively that a protective Tariff was absolutely necessary for the welfare of the country; that Henry Clay was a friend to protection, and that his election would secure the Protective policy to the nation. He proved that James K. Polk was an enemy to protection, had been so all his life, and *was now*; that his election would destroy the present tariff, and bring upon us the ruinous effects of the free-trade policy. His elucidation of the benefits of the Tariff to the farmer were most masterly, and if all the farmers of Pennsylvania could have heard him with unprejudiced minds, Polk would hardly have a corporal's guard left, except among the leaders.

But we cannot dwell upon this able speech. We hope to have the pleasure of laying it before our readers in full shortly. The meeting was a large one, considering it was held in business hours, amidst showers of rain—full as many as the speaker's voice could reach. The meeting adjourned to meet in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

EVENING MEETING.

We expected, and every thing promised a fulfilment of our wishes, that the meeting last night would have been very large. At an early hour the citizens came pouring into Broadhurst's yard in large numbers—the concourse would have been very great, but, unfortunately, the clouded heavens, the vivid lightning and pattering rain, too surely gave evidence of a most unpleasant evening. It was of no use to contend with the elements, and so the meeting was hastily adjourned to the commodious warehouse of Mr. John McFaden, where Mr. COLLINS and Mr. C. FOX, of Cincinnati, and Hon. Mr. STEWART entertained the very respectable assembly till a late hour. We left at half past 10 o'clock while Mr. S. was yet speaking. He intended addressing the working men particularly, but the lateness of the hour prevented this design. There can be no question but the meeting would have been a very large one had not the bad weather prevented a turn-out. The citizens were assembling in crowds when the unmistakeable tokens of rain put a damper on the affair. The evening passed off with spirit and lively cheering. The Second Ward Clay Club turned out nobly, and passed our office on their return home with their transparencies and music, in high spirits, cheering for Clay and Frelinghuysen, notwithstanding the rain was pouring down. May the elements be more propitious at the next appointment.

Hon. GEO. MCDUFFIE has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate. He goes, with Mr Picken, into the Legislature of South Carolina, there to carry through a law to *tax all Northern Manufactures brought into South Carolina*. Hope nobody feels frightened.

Hon. ROSS WILKINS, formerly of Pittsburgh, U. S. District Judge for Michigan, and long an eminent and efficient Van Buren man, has abandoned his party on the Texas question and gone over to Political Abolition.

MR. CLAY'S GREAT SPEECH AT RALEIGH.—The Raleigh Register announces that it has received from Mr. Clay, a corrected report of the speech delivered by him in Raleigh on the 13th of April last, which they purpose to publish in their paper.

No nomination for the Vice Presidency was made by the Democratic Tyler Convention which met in Baltimore on the 27th ult. The Madisonian says that the Committee to whom the matter was confided have the subject under consideration, and that the result will be made known 'ere long.'

Four thousand Whigs of Genessee county, New York, assembled in the beautiful village of Warsaw, on the 17th instant, and were addressed by those tried friends of the people—MILLARD FILLMORE and Governor SEWARD. In the evening an enthusiastic meeting was held in the Court House.

PRIVATE MAIL CARRIERS.—A decision was made in the District Court of the United States at Philadelphia last week, which fully sustains the Post Office Department in their constitutional and legal efforts to prohibit the conveyance of letters out the Mails of the United States. The defendant in the case, Mr George P. Fisher, was one of an association of persons under the name of "The American Letter Mail Company," of which Lysander Spooner is the Chief, whose avowed purpose was to convey letters out of the Mails of the United States for a certain postage, between the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York. The suit against the defendant was instituted to recover the penalty of $50 for each violation of the law, which forbids the conveyance of letters out of the mail of the United States. The Jury, under instructions from Judge Randall, rendered a verdict in favor of the United States for the penalty.

THE AQUEDUCT.—The Aqueduct gave way again on Wednesday evening. The boatmen hurried over, but some of them were very much frightened when on it about the middle from the cracking which sounded as though the whole affair was going to fall into the river. Will not another attempt to repair it be attended with jeopardy to human life?

A FALSE RUMOR.—It was said in the streets yesterday that Mr. Wm. Morrison, the 2d engineer of the Manhattan, injured in the riot on Wednesday, was dead. This is incorrect. Mr. M. was taken to Wheeling, and Dr. Holmes, who attended him, does not consider his life in imminent danger.

Highly Interesting Correspondence.

The Baltimore Patriot of last Monday contains a very interesting correspondence between the Hon Geo. W. Summers of Va., and Hon. Andrew Stewart of Pennsylvania. Mr Summer's letter is dated June 15, 1844, and invites Mr. Stewart to visit Mr. Summer's Congressional district, in the western part of Virginia, during the present summer, with a view to address the people on the several topics now occupying public attention, and especially on the subject of the Tariff. Mr. Stewart's reply we give in full below, as it is worth a careful reading by every citizen in the county.

WASHINGTON, June 15th, 1844.

DEAR SIR—In reply to your's of this date, I hasten to say, that it will afford me great pleasure to meet you in your district at some time during the Presidential campaign, which I shall hereafter designate, and give you my humble aid in advancing the great and glorious cause in which we are engaged.

The crisis has arrived when the people must decide whether they will adhere to the ruinous policy of the last fourteen years which brought in its train repudiation and bankruptcy, *National, State and individual*, and reduced this country to the degraded condition in which it was found in 1840; or whether they will return to a system of measures which, under former administrations up to 1830, had rendered the country so highly prosperous in all its interests, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial. The Whig Tariff of 1842 has already furnished a foretaste of the benefits and blessings produced by this policy. It is this measure which has restored the balance of trade, and given us a sound currency by the importation of *twenty-three millions of dollars in specie* during the last year; it has replenished our bankrupt treasury by almost doubling our annual revenues, and is giving vigor and prosperity to every branch of American Industry. These beneficial effects are now seen, felt and acknowledged throughout this broad land, and have, in my opinion, mainly contributed to bring back your own ancient and noble commonwealth to the Whig ranks—where I doubt not she will be found in November next, erect in her true position, sustaining HENRY CLAY, one of her own illustrious sons, the friend and favorite of her beloved Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, in preference to a man of yesterday, the *dernier resort*, the unauthorized, therefore illegitimate offspring of a distracted and desperate cabal.

I concur with you, sir, fully in the opinion, that "the State of Virginia, (and indeed the whole South) are as deeply interested in the protective policy as the people of any portion of the United States." Has she not all those prolific sources of wealth which Pennsylvania and other Northern States are now so successfully developing? Have you not the same chain of mountains containing in its bosom the same rich beds of mineral wealth, of ore and coal, the same water powers, and all other natural facilities? But superadded to all these, has she not this transcendent and overpowering advantage of LABOR WITHOUT WAGES; labor too, which from climate and other causes can be *clothed* and *subsisted*, cheaper than it can any where else? Why not then avail yourselves of your great advantages and bring forth those dormant sources of wealth and power? Why not enter at once into this glorious field of competition, in which it only requires the *effort* to be successful! Why should not even South Carolina and the other seaboard States, whose worn out and exhausted soil, can no longer sustain a successful competition with the rich virgin soil of the South western States, in the cultivation of cotton, transfer a portion of their labor to the manufacture of the coarser fabricks to which it is perfectly competent, and thus employ it at the *alleged* Northern profits of 40 or 50 per cent, instead of 4 or 5—one hand by the aid of labor-saving machinery being estimated equal to 40 without it?

Let, then, these Southern disunionists and nullifiers go home, and, instead of preaching discord, disunion and civil war, let them, in the true spirit of patriotism, exhort their people to submit to the laws, to acquiesce in the settled policy of the country, to avail themselves of their great and decided advantages in the possession of the *staple article* and *cheaper labor*, enabling them not only to compete successfully with their brethren of the North, but even to triumph in a *foreign market* over the *serfs* of Russia and the *paupers* of Great Britain.—But if they still persist in raising the black and bloody flag of treason, disunion and rebellion, I trust and believe there is intelligence and patriotism enough even in South Carolina, to rebuke this fell spirit and put it down forever.

In conclusion, allow me, my dear sir, to express the hope, that the friends of the great Whig principles upon which we triumphed in 1840, looking to the establishment of a permanent system of *domestic* policy, will boldly fling that banner to the breeze and not suffer themselves to be diverted from it by these *false* and *foreign issues*, which I concur with Col. Benton in believing have been introduced by a set of *disappointed Southern politicians*, to bring about a *dissolution of this Union*;—by the *present Executive* as a kind of *sub-marine battery* to blow up Mr. Van Buren and secure his own nomination; and by a third class of *Texas land and scrip holders and speculators*, who are ready to secure their own selfish ends, by a violation of existing treaty stipulations and the involvement of their country in a disgraceful and disastrous war.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. STEWART.

To the Hon. Geo. W. Summers.

These views are sound and statesman-like, and as the Baltimore Patriot well remarks, there is no doubt that if Mr. Stewart's recommendation to our Southern brethren were followed by them they would find that it would redound greatly both to their own interests and to the interests of the nation at large. His remarks in relation to the adaptation of their soil, capital and resources, to the pursuits which are followed with so much success in the Northern States, are worthy of serious consideration. If, as he says, it is only necessary to make the effort to be successful in establishing manufactures, and competing generally with the people of the North, in developing their innumerable sources of wealth, it is a subject which should command the earnest consideration of Southern statesmen. Instead of entering on acrusade against the institutions of the country and endeavoring to bring about a dissolution of the Union, for the purpose of getting rid of imaginary evils, let them but turn their energies into the right channel, and we have no doubt they will become as prosperous and happy a people as any upon the face of the globe.

We also heartily respond to Mr. Stewart's exhortation to the people, not to let their attention be diverted from the true issues now presented by the two opposing political parties, by the introduction of foreign and minor questions. If the effect of this correspondence shall be to induce those Southern statesmen, who still have some patriotism left, to urge upon their people the considerations here held out, and to impress upon them the impoftance of the advantages they have at command, it will only add to the debt of gratitude which the country owes Mr. Stewart, for his unceasing and successful efforts in defending and advancing its most cherished interests.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—The Whigs of Washington, have nominated the following ticket. It is a good one—to wit: Congress, John H. Ewing; Assembly, Geo. V. Lawrence; John Meloy; Commissioner, John S. Cratty; Auditor, E. S. Yerty; Director of the Poor, John Craven.

Secretary of the Treasury.

It is reported from Washington this morning with every probability of its truth, that a letter was received yesterday by the President from Mr. Ritchie of Kentucky, declining the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury—and that the person Mr. Tyler appointed Mr. R. Rantoul, Jr. of Boston, to the vacant office. Mr. R is the man whom the Senate, by a very large vote, rejected as Collector of the Port of Boston. He was a member of the late Loco Foco National Convention that first nominated Polk, and voted for his nomination. As Mr. Tyler has set himself up a candidate against both Whigs and Loco Focos, Mr. Rantoul, it is reasonable to infer, has either deserted Polk for Tyler, or is playing the latter false.

As the reasons which influenced the Senate in rejecting Mr. Rantoul for Collector of Boston, must operate with equal, if not greater force against him as Secretary of the Treasury, there can be no doubt that he will be rejected by the Senate for the latter office.—[Baltimore Pair ot of the 25th.

President Tyler reached this city yesterday in the early train from Washington, and at nine o'clock took the train for Philadelphia. Report says, and we suppose truly, that the President is on his way to Long Island, for the purpose of being married to Miss Gardner, daughter of the late Col. Gardner, who was killed by the explosion on board the steamer Princeton. The President was accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. John Tyler, Jr. and Captain Stockton, of the Navy.—*Baltimore American of the 25th.*

The Mormon excitement.

From the St. Louis Republican and New Era, of the 19th and 20th, we gather the following particulars.

The steamer Osprey arrived to-day from Upper Mississippi. She left Nauvoo yesterday. Things in the Holy City were in pretty much the same condition as previously reported. We are informed by the officers of the boat that marshal law was proclaimed by the City Council on last Sunday, and that since then the Mormon legion has been under arms, patrolling the streets night and day; another edict has also been issued by the same body prohibiting any one from leaving the city under a severe penalty.

WARSAW, June 16, P. M.

Nothing of any importance has transpired since my last, in relation to the Mormon difficulties—Yesterday the constable of this township summoned the entire force of the township to hold themselves in readiness to assist the officers who have the writs for the capture of the Mormons engaged in the destruction of the printing office. They will rendezvous to-morrow (Monday) for the purpose of drill, and will be joined by the posse of two townships below this—part of the force will be armed with muskets and part with their own trusty rifles; they will probably move to Carthage, on Tuesday or Wednesday, to co-operate with the balance of the county.

We have no intercourse at all with Nauvoo at present, but learn that numbers of the Mormons are leaving; an ordinance has since been passed by the City Council preventing persons from going out of the city, by which means several merchants who designed leaving have been prevented.

The Nauvoo Neighbor has a detailed account of the official proceedings which led to the destruction of the "Expositor." A resolution was passed by the City Council declaring that paper a *nuisance*. The Mayor (Joe Smith) immediately issued an order to the Marshal of the city, instructing and commanding forthwith to demolish the Press, pi the type, burn all the Expositors and libellous hand-bills found there, and if resisted to demolish the house. An order was likewise issued by Smith to the commander of the Legion to be ready to aid the Marshal, if required. Joe has likewise issued a Proclamation giving his statement of the whole affair. We will publish it to-morrow.

Wool and the Farmers.

A very large proportion of the Wool which has been purchased in our village was bought by Messrs. Ingalls & Wells and Wells & Blackinton, extensive manufacturers, of North Adams, Mass. They have purchased in this immediate vicinity about seventy thousand pounds, for which they have paid on an average 36¼ cents per pound, being an advance from last year's prices of about *forty per cent*. For all of this they have paid CASH, which has found its way into the pockets of our farmers, by whom much of it will be distributed among the merchants, mechanics and day-labores, thus proving a benefit to every class in the community. Such are the effects of a Whig Tariff.—*Attica Dem.*

Seventy thousands pounds of wool at 36¼ cents a pound amounts to about $25,500, a pretty snug sum to be distributed among the community that makes Attica its market town. We have not the means of ascertaining precisely the sum paid out for wool, in this city, this season but it must be very great. According to the census of 1840, the whole number of sheep in the United States was 19,311,374.—Since then the business of raising sheep has received a greater impulse, and it is fair to assume that the whole number is not now less than 25 millions, with an annual product of wool of at least fifty millions of pounds, which at present prices is worth fifteen million of dollars, and the advance on which, over last year's prices, will certainly equal three millions of dollars.—This sum goes into the pockets of the farmers, and is the legitimate result of the Tariff. Strike that measure down, as Mr. Polk proposes, and the wool now worth fifteen millions could not be sold for half the sum. Here is an illustration of the direct benefits that the Tariff confers upon the farmers, and the incidental benefits are still greater. To manufacture the wool thousands of operatives are required. These must be fed, and they furnish a steady reliable home market for the farmer's wheat, corn pork, beef, butter &c. the benefit of which can scarcely be estimated. All these beneficent results are obtained without injury to any one. The cloth manufactured from the wool we must have, and if it is not made at home, we must send for it abroad and pay for it in cash. The laborers, too, must be fed, and if they cannot find work in factories where they will be consumers of the farmer's products, they must turn producers, and thus, by competition with the farmer, still farther depreciate the value of his products.

To break up the existing order of things, and plunge the country back into the pecuniary embarrassments under which all classes labored two or three years ago, and from which under the bright operation of the Tariff it is now emerging, is the direct and inevitable tendency of the policy advocated by Mr. Polk, the Loco-Foco candidate for President. To show his position on this subject, we make the following extracts from authentic sources:

Jan. 17, 1827, Mr. Mallory, of Vermont, reported a bill for the better protection of wool and woolens, and made an elaborate speech in its support. Mr Cambreleng, of N Y. (Loco Foco) immediately rose and avowed FREE-TRADE DOCTRINES and commenced war upon the bill. Mr Polk voted AGAINST the bill throughout—*Cong. Deb.* vol. 3, pages 986, 996, 1027, 1028, 1087, 1098 1099.

Jan. 31, 1828, Mr. Mallory of Vt reported the famous Tariff bill of 1828, giving increased protection to wool, woolens, and other branches of domestic industry. Mr. Polk went with the enemies of the bill and voted AGAINST it—*Same*, vol. 4, part 2, pages 2348, 2472.

April 15, 1830, Mr. Mallory reported a bill to prevent frauds in the importation of foreign products, and enforce the Tariff of 1828. Mr Polk voted AGAINST the bill.—*Same*, vol. 6, part 2, pages 979, 987.

Dec. 14, 1830. Mr. Barringer introduced a resolution TO REDUCE the duty on coarse wool, woolens, sugar, &c and on the question of consideration, Mr. POLK voted in the AFFIRMATIVE.

"The wool growers consider the duty upon foreign wool as important to their prosperity. *This opinion I apprehend is FOUNDED IN ERROR.* * * * * * * *My own opinion is that WOOL SHOULD BE DUTY FREE.*" Speech of J K. Polk, Cong Deb. vol. 9 page 1174.

And, as if this evidence were not enough, the Nashville Union, his particular organ, says "we wish it borne in mind that the oppressive Tariff of 1842 has been condemned by every true Democrat," and "that its provisions *are viewed with* ABHORANCE by Gov. Polk and all his friends, we need not repeat."—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

NEW JERSEY.—The Constitutional Convention now in session at Trenton, appears to be approaching the close of its labors. It has nearly or quite gone through with the several departments of Government. The following are some of the prominent features of the new Constitution agreed upon.

The *Governor* to be chosen by the People for 3 years.

The *Legislature* to consist of a Senate, elected one Member from each county for three years—one third each year; the House of Members according to population every year.

The *Judiciary* to consist of a Supreme and County Courts, chosen by the Legislature in Joint Meeting, for a limited number of years; Justices of the Peace to be elected by the people; Chancellor and Surrogate General by the Joint Meeting.

Executive officers generally are to be chosen by the Joint Meeting; the Attorney General, Prosecutors, Secretary of State, and Clerks of the Supreme Court and Court of Chancery, to be appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Senate.

The Legislature is to have $3 per day, for forty days; after that $1 50. It can contract no debt for a longer term than 35 years.—*N. Y Tribune.*

MADNESS OF PARTY.

At the late term of the Coos County (N H) Court a state of facts was developed which should suffice to make any reflecting man shudder:

In the election of 1828 or '9 the town of *Adams* in that county gave some eighty votes for Jackson and but *one* for Adams. The next (Jackson) Legislature, upon a petition of the inhabitants, at once changed its name to Jackson. Its politics have remained the same ever since—only one voter being opposed to the Locofoco party.

It appeared in the investigation of a complaint made by this solitary Whig, who is quite aged, a Temperance man, and has a large family, that all sorts of measures have from time to time been resorted to with a view of changing his vote and making him drink rum, but without effect. Last winter his house was assailed by the young men of the town with clubs and stones, he was beaten, and his family abused in the most brutal manner. He applied to two Justices of the Peace (Loco—there being no other) for protection and redress; but they dismissed him comfortless. This emboldened the rioters, and they continued to assail his house and beat him, but told him that if he would turn Loco, and drink some rum they would quit. All this and much more was proved, and many stones weighing two or three pounds were shown and proved to have been thrown into his windows. The Attorney General admitted to a Whig lawyer in Court that there was and could be nothing against the character of the old man or his family, and that Political difference was the cause of these outrages. Three or four of the rioters were indicated, convicted and sentenced—but it is believed that the craftier instigators of these atrocities go clear.

These are not singular facts. We have witnessed occurrences which though less revolting, evinced the same sorrit. The truth is that the brutalities of the Locofoco presss, its beastly personal slanders, its lies about the hostility of the rich to the poor, its groundless charges of Aristocracy, Assumption, &c. are directly *calculated* to produce the state of feeling from which these iniquities took rise. We have not usually found the spirit of that party so bitter and hateful elsewhere as in New Hampshire, though Ohio may possible dispute the bad eminence; but give them such majorities in other sections as they have in Coos County, especially in Jackson, and the Whigs would have to depart themselves very meekly to escape personal outrage.—*N. Y Tribune.*

A STUMPER.—A friend who attended what the *Polkats* call a "great ratification meeting" at Brooklyn the other evening, tells us a good story of the way in which one of the orators was stumped by an inquisitive Locofoco. He was roaring loudly about the nomination of *James K. Polk*, vindicating his claim to the title of 'Young Hickory,' and proclaiming the awful manner in which he would annihilate what little there is left of the Whig party, in November. "*What's he done?*" shouted his Locofoco friend who had never heard of Mr. Polk's political achievements. Why, said the orator,—why—he is a genuine descendant of 'Old Hickory'—a chip of the old block—a—"*What's he done?*" thundered his impertinent friend. Why, said he, he has,—he has—O! its no matter *what* he's done; the question isn't what he *has* done; but what he is *going* to do! His friend *said* nothing in reply, but there's reason to believe that he *thought* a good deal.—*N. J. Cour and Enq.*

THE LOUSIANA ELECTION.—The first State election takes place in Louisiana on the first of July, for members of Congress, Senators, and Representatives of the State Legislature, and Delegates to the Convention to revise the Constitution of that State.

Not now, as this time 4 years ago, do we calculate upon Lousiana heading the Whig column on its march to victory. Circumstances of recent occurrence, and especially the extensive Texan interest in New Orleans, lead us to apprehend that this election will go against the Whigs; not doubting, nevertheless that the vote of Lousiana will be given, when the time comes, in favor of the Whig candidates for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency.

At present, our readers may be aware, all four of the Congressional districts of the State are represented by our opponents. The election of a single Whig Representative to Congress will therefore, be a clear gain for that party towards the revolution which it is its duty to effect in the composition of the House of Representatives.—*Nat. Int*

MR. DORR.—The Supreme Court meet again, according to adjournment, to give the opinion of the Court on the motion in arrest of judgment for want of jurisdiction. There can be no question as to the decision of the Judges on this point. It was brought up in the commencement of the trial, and the prisoner waved all objections to the jurisdiction.

It is a principle of English common law, as old as Magna Charta, that, for sufficient cause a person may be removed from one county to another for trial in the impossibility or improbability of procuring an impartial Jury in the county where the offence is committed.

The Court will decide against postponing the sentence and it will probably be pronounced on Monday; and immediately put into execution.—*Prov. Trans.*

LIME AND RATS.—A gentleman of this city who had occasion to use considerable lime about his premises which had heretofore been much infested with rats, informed us that these destructive little animals had suddenly ceased to appear or to annoy him:—"Before using the lime," said he, "you could scarcely walk across the yard after night without treading on them." He showed us several of their principle holes around which he had deposited a small portion of fresh or unslacked lime, which evidently had the effect of driving them from these places, which they had before resorted to in great numbers. The above is a simple and cheap method of getting rid of this annoying and destructive pest; suppose you try it.—*Memphis Appeal.*

☞ The St. Louis New Era of the 19th says Sidney Rigdon and family, seven in all, arrived in that city on his way to Pittsburgh, in the vicinity of which he intends to settle, in accordance with a vision which appeared to the Prophet some time since.

PITTSBURGH—JUNE 29, 1844.

☞ The Post of yesterday, in a most unfair and incorrect account of the Whig Mass meeting on Thursday, speaking of the speech of Hon. ANDREW STEWART, has the following statements:

Mr. S. went into a discussion of Mr. Polk's opinions, and denounced his every act and vote as *hostile to the interests of Pennsylvania.*

He forgot to tell the meeting, however, that for a number of years Mr Andrew Stewart himself voted for the very measures he now denounces James K. Polk for supporting, and which he insists were so hostile to our interests.

Our readers will perceive that the Post does not deny that Mr. Polk's *acts* and *votes* are "hostile to the interests of Pennsylvania;" but asserts that "Mr. Stewart himself voted for the very measures he now denounces James K. Polk for supporting." James K. Polk is a very bad fellow, we admit, but you, Andrew Stewart, were *once* just as bad. We don't deny that James K. Polk's "acts and votes" are "hostile to the interests of Pennsylvania," but Mr. Andrew Stewart, "for a number of years," "voted for the very measures" so hostile to Pennsylvania's interests.

Well, we are glad to have the Post's admission that Mr. Polk's "acts and votes" are "hostile to the interests of Pennsylvania," but we cannot admit the truth of its assertion with regard to Mr. Stewart.—For Mr. Polk it has a right to speak, and in admitting that his "acts and votes" are "hostile to the interests of Pennsylvania," the Post only admits what is the *truth*, clearly and abundantly proven. But we most explicitly deny its statements in reference to Mr. Stewart.

For what "opinions," "acts" and "votes" did Mr. Stewart denounce Mr. Polk? For his (Mr. Polk's) opposition to the "American Protective Tariff System," and the "distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands." These were the principal topics of Mr. Stewart's remarks, and it was for Mr. Polk's "free-trade" and Anti-Distribution "acts and votes," that Mr. Stewart denounced Mr. Polk. Now will the Post tell us when Mr. Stewart voted to sustain measures destructive of these Pennsylvania interests? When did Mr. Stewart vote for any measure "hostile to the interests of Pennsylvania?"—The Post has made the assertion. We demand the proof. Mr. Stewart was among us as a guest at the invitation of our citizens, and the Post cannot be permitted to slander him with impunity.—We demand of the Post the proof that Mr. Stewart ever gave a vote "hostile to the interests of Pennsylvania," or else stand in a very unenviable position before the public

The Mass Meeting on Thursday.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather on Thursday, for an out-door meeting, still we have reason to believe the best results will flow from this assembling together of the people. The meeting was large, both in the afternoon and evening, notwithstanding the state of the weather, and the speakers manifested all that ardor, and earnestness and feeling which evidences deep interest. All the speeches were straightforward, manly expositions of the issues now pending between the Whig and Locofoco parties, on which the happiness of the country depends. The speeches of Messrs. Forward and Coffin it was not our fortune to hear, but they are well spoken of. Mr. Forward's, it is said, commanded deep attention. The remarks of Mr. Fox, of Ohio, delivered at great length, evidenced extensive acquaintance with the subjects handled, and ardent zeal for the principles advocated. Mr. Stewart's speeches were the efforts of a master workman, and gave universal satisfaction and pleasure. His remarks in the evening, when speaking of the relative qualifications, of Gen. Markle and Parson Muhlenberg, were deeply impressive. He stated that he had served in Congress with Mr. Muhlenberg, and was well acquainted with him, with his character, talents and public services. Gen. MARKLE was his neighbor, and he knew him intimately and well; and he gave it as his solemn and deliberate judgment, that Gen. Markle was in every respect, as to talents, acquirements, character, decision, and principles, the superior of Mr. Muhlenberg in fitness for the high office of Governor of Pennsylvania. His remarks concerning the Ex-Parson, were truly withering, and must have made the Muhlies present hang their heads in very shame. Fayette county should prize Mr. Stewart. He is an honor to the district he represents, and the state. We thank him, and the other speakers from a distance, on behalf of our citizens for their aid in the good cause in which we are engaged.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.—The Annual Commencement of this Pittsburgh literary institution was held on Thursday evening last. Notwithstanding the stormy character of the evening, the capacious hall was crowded with an intelligent audience at an early hour. Rev. Dr. DYER, the Principal, presided, and conducted the exercises with that dignity and urbanity so strikingly characteristic in all his conduct. Prayer was offered up by the Rev Mr. Ewing; after which the Rev. A. W. Black delivered an oration on the "Influence of Religion upon Literature and Social Order," and Mr. Chas. A. Holmes, son of Rev. Geo. S. Holmes of this city, an oration on "Self Reliance." These orations were very creditable to the young gentlemen who delivered them, and to the institution. The degree of Master of Arts was then conferred on Mr. Black, and that of Bachelor of Arts on Mr. Holmes, as graduates of the institution. Honorary degrees were then conferred, as follows:—On the Rev. Wm. W. Arnett, of Uniontown, Pa., the degree of A. M.; on the Rev. Clark Huston, of Ballymena, Ireland, the Rev. Charles Cooke, editor of the Methodist Christian Advocate, Pittsburgh, and the Rev. Levi Bull, of Chester county, Pa., that of D. D. David Ritchie, Esq. of this city, then addressed the Literary society of the Institution, with which the exercises of the evening closed. We trust this is the dawning of a bright and long continued day of literary glory for the Western University.

Mr. Polk and the Tariff.

The Locoloco Post is trying hard to convince the tariff men of Pennsylvania that Mr. Polk is in favor of a Protective Tariff, and for that purpose on Thursday published a letter from some person in Tennessee, explaining and defending that gentleman's course, but which will go but little way with any tariff man of judgment, as it admits that Mr. Polk has always been in favor of a *Revenue* Tariff, and only in favor of as much *incidental* protection as that will afford. But this writer, poor as his defence is, gives Mr. Polk a great deal more credit than he deserves. In continuation of its purpose to mislead, the Post of yesterday copies an *extract* from Mr. Polk's letter of the 15th of May, 1843, and placing Mr. Polk's name to it gives it the appearance of being the whole letter. That our readers may see the *garbling* course pursued by the Post in reference to its own candidate, we give the letter as it appears in that paper, where not a hint is given that it is not the whole and entire letter:

JAMES K. POLK ON THE TARIFF AND DIRECT TAXATION—SOUND SENTIMENTS.

"5th Are you in favor of a tariff or direct taxes for the support of the General Government?"

"6th If a tariff, do you approve of such a tariff as would give protection to home industry against foreign industry?"

I answer that *I am opposed to a system of direct taxation, and I am in favor of a moderate scale of duties, laid by a tariff on imported goods, for the purpose of raising the revenue which may be needed for the economical administration of the Government. In fixing the rates of a tariff, my opinion is, that the object in view should be to raise the revenue needed by government, leaving the interests engaged in manufactures to enjoy the incidental advantage which the levy of such duties will afford to them.*

JAMES K. POLK

COLUMBIA, May 15th, 1843.

We will now give the letter, or part of a letter, for we do not even know yet whether we have the whole of it, from which the above is *extracted*, and to which the Post has put Mr. Polk's name, and the date, to make it appear as the whole and entire letter. What we give is from the Nashville Union, Mr. Polk's organ, of the 13th June, instant. It was written by Mr. Polk in May, 1843, in answer to the interrogatories appended.

"5th Are you in favor of a tariff or direct taxes for the support of the General Government?"

6th If a tariff, do you approve of such a tariff as would give protection to home industry against foreign industry?"

"I answer that I am opposed to a system of direct taxation, and I am in favor of a moderate scale of duties, laid by a tariff on imported goods for the purpose of raising the revenue which may be needed for the economical administration of the Government. In fixing the rates of a tariff, my opinion is, that the object in view should be to raise the revenue needed by government, LEAVING THE INTERESTS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES TO ENJOY THE INCIDENTAL ADVANTAGE WHICH THE LEVY OF SUCH DUTIES WILL AFFORD TO THEM. If by "giving protection to home industry," you mean to assert the distinct principle, that a tariff is to be laid SOLELY OR IN ANY EXTENT NOT FOR REVENUE, BUT FOR THE PROTECTION OF CAPITALISTS WHO HAVE MADE THEIR INVESTMENTS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS so as to compel the consumers of their articles, the agriculturists, mechanics, persons employed in commerce and all other pursuits to pay higher prices for them, THEN I SAY I AM OPPOSED TO SUCH A PRINCIPLE, AND TO ANY TARIFF WHICH RECOGNIZES IT. "Home industry," a term so often used by the advocates of the protective tariff system, is comprehensive in its meaning, and by a just legislation should be made to embrace the industry employed in agriculture, in the mechanic arts, in commerce and all other pursuits, as well as the industry employed in manufactures. I HAVE AT ALL TIMES BEEN OPPOSED TO PROHIBITORY OR HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFF LAWS, designed not for revenue, but to advance the interests of one portion of the people employed in manufactures, by taxing another and much the larger portion, thus making the many tributary to the increased wealth of the few. I AM OPPOSED TO THE TARIFF ACT OF THE LATE CONGRESS, considering it to be in many respects of this character—and, indeed so highly protective upon some articles as to prohibit their importation into the country altogether. I AM IN FAVOR OF REPEALING THAT ACT, AND RESTORING THE COMPROMISE TARIFF ACT OF MARCH 2d, 1833; believing as I do, that it would produce more revenue than the present law, and that THE INCIDENTAL PROTECTION AFFORDED BY THE TWENTY PER CENT DUTY especially when this would be paid in cash, and on the home valuation, will afford SUFFICIENT PROTECTION TO THE MANUFACTURERS, AND ALL THAT THEY OUGHT TO DESIRE, OR TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED."

From the perusal of the above extract, the public can perceive how grossly the Post has garbled and misrepresented Mr. Polk. Can any one believe that such a course is manly and honest? Can the readers of the Post arrive, by reading that paper, at the true sentiments of the Locofoco candidate? Can that party prosper, when its accredited organ has to resort to deception, and to a suppression of the truth with respect to its own candidate in order to secure support? And can it be expected that the Post will tell the truth in reference to Mr. Clay, or any of its opponents, when it hides the truth in regard to Mr. Polk, and garbles his letters? Certainly not?

If there ever was a fact proved beyond all doubt, it is that Mr. Polk, is *opposed* to Protection—to *such* protection as will benefit the mechanics, farmers, and manufacturers of Pennsylvania—that he is opposed to the *present tariff*, which has showered its blessings upon the country, and that he is, in every respect, of the Southern-free-trade-school of politics. Yet the Post, knowing these things, and knowing that Mr. Polk's principles are inimical to the interests of Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania, resorts to unjustifiable stratagems to secure the support of Pennsylvanians for the Locofoco candidate.

AN EXCELLENT DISTINCTION.—The editor of the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, in a very able exposition of the duty of Southern Whigs in the present contest, says: "Others may arrange themselves under the banner of *Polk, Dallas* and *Texas*. We array ourselves under the standard bearing on its ample folds CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN and the UNITED STATES."

The South is fast coming right on the Texas question.

APPALLING CATASTROPHE.—Yesterday about 1 o'clock, a young German boy, sixteen years of age, met with a sudden and horrible death. His name was Jacob ——. He had been engaged in the Eagle Cotton Mill only on Monday last, and was comparatively inexperienced. The immediate cause of his death was playing with the machinery. A band on a drum in the card room was hanging loose, and during the absence of the "boss," he undertook to play with it, putting it around his shoulders and then around his legs; finally he thought he would suffer himself to be drawn up a little and then drop to the floor, but unfortunately for the poor fellow, he was taken up with the quickness of thought and smashed to death between the drum and the joist, a space of about five inches. Both of his legs were broken and one arm, and his head, though the form was preserved, was quite soft; his brains were dashed out and scattered over the room. His death, so horrible, was instantaneous. Messrs. Arbuckle & Avery stopped their Mill immediately afterwards for the day.

The Mississippi River.

The river is still rising at the rate of a foot in 24 hours. The levee from the water works to Mill Creek is entirely inundated. The first floors of all the stores in Front street are covered; many of them to the depth of 3 or 4 feet. The south part of the city along Mill creek is impassible, except in boats, and many houses are submerged. The American Bottom is now under water. Illinoistown is scarcely visible, and other villages on the Bottom submerged. From appearances the present rise will exceed any which has taken place during the present century. Great distress will necessarily be produced along all of our large rivers, and immense losses of property be sustained.—St. Louis Reporter, June 21.

☞ A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express writes—

An extra session of the Cabinet was held yesterday June 22d, at which the question it is rumored, of an extra session of Congress was fixed upon, or at least debated, and the 1st of October was suggested for its commencement. It is further rumored amongst the Tyler men that three members of the Cabinet—Messrs. Calhoun, Mason and Nelson have made their continuance in the Cabinet the *sine qua non* of the withdrawal of the President from the campaign as a candidate. Contrary to my usual rule of believing r

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

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PITTSBURGH—JULY 2, 1844

The Ball Rolls on.

Whig Mass Meetings, Whig Conventions, and outpourings of the people in Council, meet us in nearly every paper we open, showing that the spirit of 1840 is up, and that the like glorious results will follow. This state is taking the lead in these great meetings. Never were the Whigs of Pennsylvania more united and active. The importance of electing Markle, to save the honor and credit of the state, and of electing Clay to save the tariff and distribution, and overturn the Texas project, and preserve the honor of the nation, is arousing the Harrison men of 1840 to enthusiastic action. Our room will not suffice to publish the accounts of the great meetings lately held in Gettysburgh, Carlisle, York, Philadelphia, and other places, but our readers may be assured that the Whigs of this state are fully awake, and determined to do their duty.

HON. ANDREW STEWART AND THE POST.—The Post has neither proved its statement, or apologized for it, in reference to Mr. Stewart having voted for measures hostile to Pennsylvania's interests. We deny the Post's statement, and demand the proof. Unless that paper gives this, it must bear the blame of having wilfully and maliciously slandered Mr. Stewart.

The Post, by admitting that Mr. Polk by his "acts and votes" had shown himself "hostile to the interests of Pennsylvania," did not thereby gain a right to place Mr. Stewart in the same category. Mr. Stewart is a Pennsylvanian, deeply attached to her interests, and his whole life gives the lie to the statement of the Post. We again demand the proof.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

The Detroit Daily Advertiser, of June 26, 1844, gives an account of an explosion on the steamer Gen. Vance, the loss of several lives, and the destruction of the boat. She had left the wharf at Detroit, with a full load of freight and passengers, and proceeded across the river to Windsor, and just as she stopped at the wharf, and was letting off steam the boiler exploded. The sound was like the report of a cannon, and was heard with fearful distinctness at Detroit. The fore part of the boat immediately sank, and the aft soon followed. Four lives were lost, Mr. Saml. D. Woodworth, Captain of the boat, Geo. Sweeny, of Chatham, U. C. Robert Motherwell, an engineer of a ferry boat, who had just stept aboard, and Major A. C. Truax. Mr Gaylord the Engineer, is badly wounded, and one or two firemen slightly. There were about forty passengers on board. The boat is an utter wreck, and the cargo mostly lost.

DORR.—The New York Courier states that Sullivan Dorr, father of T. W. Dorr, has petitioned the Legislature, now in session at Newport, that his son may be liberated, or if that could not be done, that the punishment might be commuted to imprisonment in the county goal in the county of Newport, instead of the State Prison. The feelings of a father *will* show themselves even towards the worst children. The venerable man now interposing a father's prayer in favor of his son, was, with all his other sons, most decidedly opposed to the mad and murderous attempts of the prisoner to bathe his native State in the blood of her citizens, and were all of them found with arms in their hands ready to defend their firesides and their families from the fury of his domestic and foreign myrmidons when they threatened the "Beauty and the Banks of Providence."

It is not very probable that the Legislature will grant the petition unless the prisoner himself relents, and petitions for pardon.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Mr. J. Herron Foster has sold the "Spirit of the Age" to R. White Middleton, Esq., formerly of the "Lancaster Examiner," subsequently of the "Carlisle Herald" and lately of the "Lancaster Union," all of which papers he conducted with spirit. We wish him success in his new walk—the publishing of a daily neutral sheet.

Illinois.

The Whigs of Illinois held a large and enthusiastic Whig Convention at Peoria, on the 19th June. The meeting was a fine one, and evinced the utmost determination to carry the State for Clay and the Tariff.

Archibald Williams was appointed President, with a goodly lot of Vice Presidents. Whig resolutions were unanimously adopted, and it was

Resolved, That the Whigs of Illinois, although often beaten in their political battles, have never yet been conquered, and that at the *ides* of November next, at the polls, we will fall into the phalanx of the Whig States, with a majority that shall show that in "every peril" the *Suckers* are willing to "divide the danger."

Very able addresses were made by able Western men, and the Convention met, as it adjourned, in the fullest hope that Illinois might yet be redeemed from the thraldom of a Locofoco rule.

Murder.—On Sunday afternoon an atrocious murder was committed in "Hayti," in Pitt township by a colored woman named Susan Mails. The name of the victim was Elvia Moore. An old feud is said to have existed between them, and a renewing of the quarrel on Sunday, the immediate cause of this cool and deliberate assassination. This woman, Mails, appears to be of a diabolical disposition. The butcher knife with which the murder was effected was, we are told, taken by her with the intent to kill her antagonist, and was plunged to her heart. She attempted to escape, throwing the knife away, but was arrested by Mr. James McKelog. She is reported to have said when arrested that she "did not care a d—n, they had to prove it, and could only send her to the Penitentiary."

☞ Since writing the above we are informed by a gentleman well acqsainted with the circumstances of the case that these two women were prostitutes, and the affray, which ended in the death of one of them, was in a brothel.

The Mississippians are much alarmed by the prospect of another rise in the Arkansas. The Vicksburgh Whig says that should the Arkansas unite in another flood with the Mississippi the loss will be incalculable. The editor thinks the loss to the cotton crop between that town and the north of the Arkansas, will not be less than 40,000 bales. The levee above the town was expected to break every moment.

The news from Nauvoo and Warsaw gives nothing decisive. The people were perfecting their arrangements. Gov. Ford had arrived at Carthage on the 26th, and taken decided measures against the Mormons. He ordered out the 4th brigade of Militia, and sent to Alton for all the arms in the State arsenal. He had sent a message to Joe Smith to send two unarmed delegates to explain his conduct. Everything depends on the conduct of Smith. If he is insolent and refractory, measures will be immediately taken to bring him to terms.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

DELIVERED AT RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 31, 1844.

This great speech, after being revised by Mr. Clay himself, on his return to Ashland, is now published entire in the eastern papers. We regret that our limits will not permit us to publish the speech in full in our columns; but we cannot deny our readers the pleasure of reading his remarks on the *tariff, a national currency distribution*, and his closing observations, which make the great bulk of his speech. The introductory part, though quite interesting we must merely glance at.

Mr Clay commences in some very neat and eloquent remarks, addressed to the people of North Carolina, whose guest he was, for the hospitality he had received at their hands. He then refers to the distinctions existing between the two great political parties of the day, showing, clear as the light of a sunbeam, the respect and deference uniformly displayed by the Whig party, and the disregard and contempt exhibited by the Locofoco party, to the Constitution and laws of the country. This he shows by a history of late events, in the conduct of the two parties in reference to the law districting the states for members of Congres, the case of the New Jersey election, the admission of Michigan into the Union, the case of Dorr and the Rhode Island rebels, and Repudiation. In all these recent questions the Whig party has been found arrayed on the side of the Constitution and laws, and the Locofoco party on the side of lawlessness and disorganization, and in opposition to the Constitution. He then proceeds to the *tariff* question, his remarks on which we copy entire.

A PROJECTIVE TARIFF.

Other examples might be cited to prove the destructive and disorganizing tendency of the character, tendency and principles of the Democratic party, but these will suffice for this occasion. If the systems and measures of public policy of the two parties are contrasted and compared, the result will be not less favorable to the Whig party. With the Whig party there prevails entire concurrence as to the principles and measures of public policy which it espouses. In the other party we behold nothing but division and distraction—their principles varying at different times and in different latitudes. In respect to the tariff, whilst in some places they are proclaiming that free trade is the true Democratic doctrine, and the encouragement of domestic industry federal heresy, in other parts of the Union, they insist that the Democrats are alone to be relied upon to protect the industry of the country, and that the Whigs are opposed to it.

That is a great practical and administrative question, in respect to which there is happily now prevailing among the Whigs, throughout the whole Union, a degree of unanimity as unprecedented as it is gratifying. From New Orleans to this place, I have conversed with hundreds of them, and I have not met with a solitary one who does not assent to the justice and expediency of the principle of a tariff for revenue, with discriminations for protection. On this interesting question, fellow citizens, it is my purpose to address you with the utmost freedom and sincerity, and with as little reserve as if I were before an audience in the State of Kentucky. I have long given to this subject the most impartial and deliberate consideration of which my mind is capable. I believe that no great Nation ever has existed, or can exist, which does not derive within itself, essential supplies of food and raiment and the means of defence. I recollect no example to the contrary in ancient or modern times. Although Italy did not itself afford all those supplies to Ancient Rome, the deficiency was drawn from her subjugated provinces. Great Britain, although her commerce encompasses the world, supplies herself mainly from the little island under her immediate dominion. Limited and contracted as it is, it furnishes her with bread and other provisions for the whole year, with the exception only of a few days; and her manufactures not only supply an abundance of raiment and means of defence, but afford a vast surplus for exportation to foreign countries.

In considering the policy of introducing and establishing manufactures in our country, it has always appeared to me that we should take a broad and extensive view, looking to seasons of war, as well as peace, and regarding the future as well as the past and the present. National existence is not to be measured by the standard of individual life.—But it is equally true, both of nations and of individuals, that, when it is necessary we must submit to temporary and present privations, for the sake of future and permanent benefits. Even if it were true, as I think I shall be able to show it is not, that the encouragement of domestic manufactures would produce some sacrifices, they would be compensated, and more than counterbalanced, by ultimate advantages secured, combining together seasons of peace and of war. If it were true that the policy of protection enhanced the price of commodities it would be found that their cheapness, prevailing in a time of peace, when the foreign supply might be open to us, would be no equivalent for the dearness in a war, when that supply would be cut off from us. I am not old enough to recollect the sufferings of the soldiery and population of the United States, during the war of Independence, but history and tradition tell us what they were; they inform us what lives were sacrificed, what discomforts existed, what hardships our unclad and unshod soldiers bore, what enterprises were retarded or paralyzed. Even, during the last war, all of us, who are old enough, remember it, know what difficulties, and, at what great cost, the necessary clothing and means of defence were obtained.—And who does not feel conscious pride and patriotic satisfaction that these sufferings, in any future war, will be prevented, or greatly alleviated, by the progress which our infant manufactures have already made? If the policy of encouraging them wisely, moderately, and certainly, be persevered in, the day is not distant when resting upon our own internal resources, we may be perfectly sure of an abundant supply of all our necessary wants, and, in this respect, put Foreign Powers and Foreign wars at defiance. I know that, from extreme suffering and the necessity of the case, manufactures, in the long run, would arise and sustain themselves, without any encouragement from the Government, just as an unaided infant child would learn to rise, to stand, and to walk; but, in both instances, great distress may be avoided, and essential assistance derived, from the kindness of the parental hand.

The advantages arising from the division of the labor of the population of a country are too manifest to need being much dwelt upon. I think the advantage of a home, as well as foreign Markets, is equally manifest; but the home market can only be produced by diversified pursuits, creating subjects of exchanges, at home as well as abroad. If one portion of the population of a country be engaged in the business of manufacturing, it must derive its means of subsistence from the agricultural products of the country in exchange for their fabrics. The effect of these mutual exchanges is beneficial to both parties and the whole country.

The great law, which regulates the prices of commodities, is that of supply and demand. If the supply exceed the demand, the price falls; if the demand exceed the supply the prices rises. This law will be found to be invariably true. Any augmentation of supply is beneficial to the consumer; but, by establishing manufactures in the United States, an additional supply is created. Again, another principle, universally admitted to be beneficial to consumption, is, the principle of competition. If Europe alone supply the American consumption of manufactures, Europe will enjoy a monopoly in that supply. That monopoly it is true, will be subject to the competition which may exist in Europe; but it would be still restricted to that competition. By the existence of manufactures, in the United States, an additional competition is created, and this new competitor enters the American market, contending for it with the previous European competitors. The result is, an increase in the aggregate of supply and a consequent reduction in price. But it has been argued that these fabrics manufactured in America take the place only of so many which had been manufactured in Europe; that there is no greater consumption in consequence of the home manufacture that would exist without it; and that it is immaterial to the consumer whether the theatre of manufacture be Europe or the United States. But I think this is an extremely contracted and fallacious view of the subject. Consumpation is greater in consequence of the existence of manufactures at home. They create a demand for labor, which would not exist without them, and the employment of labor creates an ability to consume, which would not exist without it. How could the American labor, employed in manufacture at home, supply its consumption of European commodities, if it were deprived of that employment? What means of purchase would it possess? It is in vain to point to Agriculture; for every department of that is already producing superabundantly. It cannot be questioned that the chief cause of the reduced price of Cot on is the excess of production.—The price of it would rise, if less were produced, by diverting a portion of the labor employed in its cultivation to some other branch of industry. This new pursuit would furnish new subjects of exchange, and those who might embark in it, as well as those who would continue in the growth of Cotton, would be both benefited by mutual exchanges. The day will come and is not distant, when the South will feel an imperative necessity voluntarily to make such a diversion of a portion of its labor. Considerdering the vast water power, and other facilities of manufacturng, now wasting and unemployed at the South, and its possession, at home, of the choice of the raw material, I belive the day will come when the Cotton region will be the greatest manufacturing region of Cotton in the world.

The power of consuming manufactured articles being increased, in consequence of the domestic establishment of manufactures by the wages of labor which they employ, and by the wealth which they create, there is an increase also in the use and consumption of Cotton and other raw materials. To the extent of that increase, the Cotton grower is directly and positively benefitted by the location of manufactures at home instead of abroad.

But suppose it were true that the shifting to a certain extent of the theatre of manufactures, from foreign countries to our own, did not increase consumption at all, and did not augment the demand for Cotton, there would be no just ground of complaint with the Cotton planter, and the most he could say is, that it would be a matter of indifference to him. All that would happen to him would be a substitution of a certain number of American customers for an equal number of European customers. But ought it to be, can it be a matter of indifference to him, whether any portion of his fellow citizens in the United States are in a state of prosperity or adversity? If, without prejudice to him, his own countrymen can acquire a part of the wealth which arises out of the prosecution of manufacturing industry instead of the foreigner, ought he not to rejoice at it? Is it to him a matter of no consequence that a certain amount of wealth, created by manufactures, shall be in his own country, instead of being in foreign countries? If here, its influence and effects will be felt, directly or indirectly, in all the departments of human business, and in a greater or less degree in all parts of the country. It becomes a clear addition to the aggregate wealth of the nation, increasing its resources, and forming a basis of taxation and revenue in seasons of war or peace, if necessary.

But the advantage resulting from domestic manufactures, in producing an American competition with the European competition, augmenting the supply of manufactured articles, and tending consequently to a reduction of prices, is not the sole advantage, great as that is. A double market is produced both in the *purchase* of fabrics for consumption, and in the *sale* of productions of Agriculture. And how superior is the home to any other market in the conditions of its proximity, as being under our own control, and its exemption from the contingency of war! It has been argued however that we sell no more than we should do if we were deprived of the home market. I have shown that to be otherwise. The importance of opening new markets is universally admitted. It is an object of the policy of all nations. If we could open a new maket for 400,000 bales of Cotton with any foreign power, should we not gladly embrace it? Every one owns the benefit which arises out of various markets. All who reside in the neighborhood of large cities or market towns, are sensible of the advantage. It is said that our manufacturers absorb only about 400,000 bales of Cotton, which is a very small part of the total crop.—But suppose that were thrown upon the market of Livererpool, already overstocked and glutted? It would sink the price far below what it now is. France consumes also about 400,000 bales. If the market of Havre were closed and that quantity were crowded into the market of Liverpool, would not the effect be ruinous to the Cotton grower? Our American market is growing, annually increasing, and, if the policy of the country can only become firmly fixed, the time will come, I have no doubt, when the manufacture of Cotton in the United States will exceed that of England. I do not desire to see any market closed, domestic or foreign. I think it our true interest to cherish and cultivate all. But I believe it to be our indispensable duty to afford proper and reasonable encouragement to our own.

But it must be borne in mind that, although Cotton is by far the most important of our agricultural products, it is not the only one.—Where should we find a market for our Indian corn, if it were not for the existence of our manufactures? We should absolutely have none. My friend Mr Pettigrew, who sits before me, can find no market for his corn in North Carolina, because his neighbors, like himself, are occupied in producing it. Nor can he find any foreign countries. But he meets with a good, safe and convenient market in Boston and Providence, and other Northern capitals. Where should we seek a market for the flour, provisions, and other raw agricultural produce now consumed by our manufacturers? If their present business were destroyed, they would be employed themselves in producing cotton, corn, provisions and other agricultural produce, thus augmenting the quantity and inevitably leading to a further decline of prices.

It has been contended that the effect of affording legal encouragement to domestic manufactures is, to enhance the price of commodities, and to impose a tax upon the consumer. This argument has been a thousand times refuted.

It has been shown again and again, that the price of almost every article, on which the system of encouragement has effectually operated, has been reduced to the consumer. And this was the necessary consequence of that law of supply and demand and that principle, of competition to which I have before adverted. It was foretold long ago by myself and other friends of the policy. But it is in vain that we appeal to facts. It is vain that we take up article by article, and comparing present with former prices, show the actual and gradual reduction. The free trader has mounted his hobby, and he has determined to spur and whip him on, rough shod, over all facts, obstacles and impediments that lie in his way. It was but the other day I heard one of these free trade orators addressing an audience, and depicting, in the most plaintive and doleful terms the extreme burdens and oppressive exactions arising out of the abominable Tariff. Why, says he, fellow citizens, every one of you that wears a shirt, is compelled to pay six cents a yard more for it than you otherwise would do in order to increase the enormous wealth of northern capitalists. An old man in the crowd, shabbily dressed, and with scarcely any thing but a shirt on, stopped the eloquent orator, and asked him how that could be? for, says he, "I have a good shirt on, that cost me only 5½ cts per yard, and I should like to know how I paid a duty of 6 cents." These ingenious and indefatigable theorists, not only hold all facts and experience in contempt, but they are utterly inconsistent with themselves. At one time, they endeavor to raise the alarm that the Tariff would put an end to all foreign commerce and thus drying up our principal source of revenue in imports, it would become necessary to resort to direct taxes and internal taxation. In process of time, however, their predictions were falsified, and the system was found to produce an abundant revenue. Then, they shifted their ground; the Treasury, said they, is overflowing; the Tariff is the cause, and the system must be abandoned. If they had taken the trouble to enquire, they might have ascertained that, although England is the greatest manufacturing nation in the world, in amount, extent and variety, she, nevertheless draws a vast revenue from customs.

Allow me to present you, fellow-citizens, with another view of this interesting subject. The Government wishes to derive a certain amount of revenue from foreign imports. Let us suppose the total annual amount of imports to be $100,000,000, and the total annual amount of revenue to be raised from it, to be $20,000,000. Is it at all material, whether that $20,000,000 be spread, in the form of duties, equally over the whole 100,000,000, or that it be drawn from some 50,000,000 or more of the imports, leaving the rest free or duty? In point of facts such has been the case for several years. Is not a compensation found for the duty paid upon one article by the exemption from duty on another article? Take the wearing apparel of a single individual, and suppose you have a duty of $2 to raise upon it; is it of any consequence to him whether you levy the whole $2 upon all parts of his wearing appparel equally or leavy it exclusively upon his cost and his shirt, leaving the other articles free? And if, by such discriminations, as I have described, without prejudice to the consumer, you can raise up, cherish and sustain domestic manufactures, increasing the wealth and prosperity, and encouraging the labor of the nation ought it not to be done?

We are invited, by the partizans of the doctrine of free trade, to imitate the liberal example of some of the great European powers. England, we are told, is abandoning her restrictive policy, and adopting that of free trade. England adopting the principles of free trade! Why, where are her Corn laws? Those laws which exclude an article of prime necessity—the very bread which sustains human life—in order to afford protection to English agriculture. And, on the single article of American tobacco, England levies annually an amount of revenue equal to the whole amount of duties levied annually by the United States upon all the articles of import from all the foreign nations of the world, including England. That is her free trade! And as for France, we have lately seen a state paper from one of her high functionaries, complaining in bitter terms of the American Tariff of 1842, and ending by formally announcing to the world that France steadily adhered to the system of protecting French industry!

But, fellow citizens, I have already detained you too long on this interesting topic, and yet I have scarcely touched it. For near thirty years it has agitated the nation. The subject has been argued and debated a thousand times, in every conceivable form. It is time that the policy of the country should become settled and fixed. Any stable adjustment of it, whatever it may be, will be far preferable to perpetual vascillation. When once determined, labor, enterprise and commerce can accommodate themselves accordingly. But in finally settling it, the interest of the whole Union, as well as all its parts, should be duly weighed and considered, in a praternal and fraternal spirit. The confederacy consists of 26 States, besides territories, embracing every variety of pursuit, every branch of human industry.—There may be an apparent, there is no real, conflict between these diversified interests.—No one State, no one section, can reasonably expect or desire that the common government of the whole should be administered, exclusively according to its own peculiar opinion, or so as to advance only its particular interests without regard to the opinion or the interests of all other parts. In respect to the Tariff, there are two schools holding opposite and extreme doctrines. According to one, perfect freedom in our foreign trade with no, or very low duties, ought to prevail. According to the other the restrictive policy ought, on many articles, to be pushed, by a high and exhorbitant Tariff, to the point of absolute prohibition. Neither party can hold itself up as an unerring standard of right and wisdom. Fallibility is the lot of all men, and the wisest know how little they do know.

The doctrine of free trade is a concession to Foreign powers, without an equivalent, to the prejudice of native industry. Not only without equivalent, but in the face of their high duties, restrictions and prohibitions applied to American products, to foreign Powers, our rivals, jealous of our growth and anxious to impede our onward progress. Encouragement of domestic industry is a concession to our own fellow citizens, to those whose ancestors shared in common with our ancestors, in the toils of the revolution; those who have shared with us in the toils and sufferings of our day; to those whose posterity are destined to share with our posterity in the trails, in the triumphs and the glories that await them. It is a concession to those who are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, and who in some other benefic al form do make and are ready to make equivalent concession to us. It is still more; it is a concession by the whole to the whole for every part of the country possesses a capacity to manufacture, and every part of the country more or less does manufacture. Some parts have advanced farther than others, but the progress of all is forward and onward.

Again, I ask what is to be done in this conflict of opinion between the two extremes which I have stated? Each believes, with quite as much confidence as the other, that the policy which he espouses is the best for the country. Neither has a right to demand that his judgment shall exclusively prevail. What, again, I ask is to be done? Is compromise or reconciliation impossible? Is this glorious Union to be broken up and dissolved, and the hopes of the world, destroyed forever? No, fellow citizens, no! The Union must be preserved. In the name of the people of this noble old State, the first to announce the independence of the United States by the memorable declaration of Mecklenburgh, and which has ever since been among the most devoted and faithful to the preservation of this Union; in the name of the people of my own gallant State; and in the name of the whole people of the United States, I feel authorized to say, that this Union will not, must not, shall not be dissolved. How then can this unhappy conflict of opinion be amicably adjusted and accommodated? Extremes, fellow citizens, are ever wrong. Truth, and justice, sound policy and wisdom, always abide in middle ground, always are to be found in *juste milieu*. Ultraism is ever baneful, and, if followed never fails to lead to fatal consequences.

We must reject both the doctrines of free-trade and of a high and exorbitant Tariff. The partisans of each must make some sacrifices of their peculiar opinions. They must find some common ground on which both can stand and reflect that, if neither has obtained all that it desires, it has secured something, and what it does not retain has been gotten by its friends and countrymen. There are very few who dissent from the opinion that, in time of peace, the federal revenue ought to be drawn from foreign imports, without resorting to internal taxation. Here is a basis for accommodation and mutual satisfaction. Let the amount, which is requisite for an economical administration of the government, when we are not engaged in war, be raised exclusively on foreign imports, and in adjusting a tariff for that purpose, let such discriminations be made as will foster and encourage our own domestic industry. All parties ought to be satisfied with a tariff for revenue and discriminations for protection. In thus settling this great and disturbing question, in a spirit of mutual concession and of amicable compromise, we do but follow the noble example of our illustrious ancestors, in the formation and adoption of our present happy constitution. It was that benign spirit that presided over all their deliberations, and it has been in the same spirit that all the threatening crises that have arisen during the progress of the administration of the constitution, have been happily quieted and accommodated.

THE CURRENCY.

Next, if not superior in importance to the question of encouraging the national industry, is that of the national currency. I do not purpose to discuss the point, whether a paper representative of the precious metals, in the form of bank notes, or in other forms, convertible into those metals, on demand, at the will of the holder, be or be not desirable and expedient. I believe it could be easily shown, that in the actual state of the commercial world, and considering the amount and distribution of the precious metals throughout the world, such a convertible paper is indispensibly necessary. But that is not an open question. If it were desirable that no such paper should exist, it is not in the power of the General Government, under its present Constitution, to put it down or prevent its creation and circulation. Such a convertible paper has existed, does exist, and probably will always exist in spite of the General Goverment. The twenty six states which compose the Union claim the right, and exercise the wright, now not to be controverted, to authorize and put forth such a convertible paper, according to their own sense of their respective interests. If even a large majority of the States were to resolve to discontinue the use of a paper representive of specie, the paper would nevertheless be created and circulated, unless every State in the Union abandoned its use, which nobody believes is ever likely to happen. If some of the States should continue to employ and circulate such a paper, it would flow into, and be current in other States that might have refused to establish Banks. And, in the end, the States which had them not, would find themselves, in self defence compelled to charter them. I recollect, perhaps my friend near me, (Mr. B. W. Leigh,) if he be old enough, may also recollect—the introduction of Banks in our native State. Virginia adopted slowly and reluctantly the Banking system. I recollect, when a boy, to have been present in 1792 or 1793, when a debate occurred in the Virginia legislature on a proposition, I think it was, to renew the charter of a bank in Alexandria—the first that ever was established in that State, and it was warmly opposed and carried with some difficulty. Afterwards, Virginia, finding herself surrounded by States that had Banks, and that she was subject to all their inconveniences, whatever they might be, resolved to establish banks upon a more extensive scale, and accordingly did establish two principle banks with branching powers, to secure to herself whatever benefits might arise from such institutions. The same necessity that prompted at that period, the legislation of Virginia, would hereafter influence States having no banks, but adjacent to those which had. It follows, therefore, that there are and probably always will be local banks.—These local banks are often rivals, not only acting without concert, but in collision with each other, and having very imperfect knowledge of the general condition of the whole circulation of the United States, or the state of our monetary relations with Foreign Powers.—The inevitable consequence must be, irregularity in their movements, disorder and unsoundness in the currency, and fequent explosions. The existence of local banks, under the authority and control of the respective States, begets a necessity for a United States Bank, under the authority and control of the General Government. The whole power of government is distributed in the United States between the States and the federal Government. All that is general and national, appertains to the federal government, all that is limited and local to the State governments. The States cannot perform the duties of the general government, nor ought that to attempt to perform, nor can it so well execute, the trusts confided to the State governments. We want a National Army, a National Navy, a National Post Office establishment, National laws regulating our foreign commerce and our coasting trade, above all, perhaps we want a National Currency. The duty of supplying these National means of safety, convenience ond prosperity must be executed by the general government, or it will remain neglected and unfulfilled. The several States can no more supply a national currency than they can provide armies, and navies for the natoonl defence.

The necessity for a national institution does not result merely from the existence of local institutions, but it arises also out of the fact that all the great commercial nations of the world have their banks. England, France, Austria, Russia, Holland, and all the great Powers of Europe have their national banks. It is said that money is power, and that to embody and concentrate it in a bank, is to create a great and dangerous power. But we may search the records of history, and we shall find no instance, since the first introduction of banking institutions, of any one of them having sought to subvert the liberties of a country, or to create confusion and disorder. Their well being depends upon the stability of laws and legitimate and regular administration of government. If it were true that the creation of a bank is to embody a monied power, is not such a power in the hands of the general government, necessary to protect the people against the monied power in the form of banking institutions in the several states, and in the hands of Foreign Governments?—Without it, how can the commerce of the United States cope and compete with the commerce of foreign Powers having national banks. In the commercial struggles, which are constantly in operation between nations, should we not labor under great and decided disadvantage, if we had no bank and they had their banks? We all recollect, a few years ago, when it was alleged to be the policy of the Bank of England to reduce the price of our great Southern staple, in order to accomplish that object, the policy was adopted of refusing to discount the notes and bills of any English houses engaged in the American trade. If a bank of the United States had been in existence at that time, it could have adopted some measure of counteraction; but there was none, and the Bank of England effected its purpose.

It has been asked, what, will you have banks, merely because the monarchies of Europe have them? Why not also introduce their King, Lords and Commons, and their aristocracy? This is a very shallow mode of reasoning. I might ask, in turn, why have armies, navies, laws regulating trade, or any other national institution or laws, because the monarchies of the old world have them? Why eat or drink, clothe or house ourselves, because monarchs perform these operations? I suppose myself the course of true wisdom, and of common sense, to be to draw from their arts, sciences, and civilization, and political institutions, whatever is good, and avoid whatever is bad.

Where, exclusive of those who oppose the establishment of a bank of the United States upon constitutional ground, do we find the greatest opposition to it? You are, fellow citizens, perhaps not possessed of information which I happen to have acquired. The great opposition to a bank of the U. States will be found to arise out of a foreign influence, and may be traced to the bankers and brokers of Wall street in N York, who are wielding a foreign capital. Foreign powers and foreign capital see, with satisfaction, whatever retards the growth, checks the prosperity or arrests the progress of this country. Those who wield that foreign capital, find from experience, that they can employ it to the best advantage in a disordered state of the currency, and when exchanges are fluctuating and irregular. There are no sections of the Union, which need a uniform currency, sound and every where convertible into specie, on demand, so much as you at the South and we in the West. It is indispensable to our prosperity. And, if our brethren at the North and East did not feel the want of it themselves, since it will do them no prejudice, they ought, upon principle of sympathy and mutual accommodation, to concur in supplying what is so essential to the business and industry of other sections of the Union.

It is said that the currency and exchanges have improved and are improving, and so they have, and are. This improvement is mainly attributable to the salutary operation of the tariff of 1842, which turned the balance of foreign trade in our favor. But such is the enterprise and buoyancy of our population that we have no security for the continuation of this state of things. The balance of trade may take another direction, new revulsions in trade may take place, seasons of distress and embarrassment we must expect. Does any body believe the local banking system of the United States is competent to meet and provide for these exigencies? It is the part of a wise government to anticipate and provide as far as possible, for all these contingencies. It is urged against banks that they are often badly and dishonestly administered, and frequently break, to the injury and prejudice of the community. I am far from denying that banks are attended with mischief and some inconvenience, but that is the lot of all human institutions. The employment of steam is often attended with the most disastrous consequences, of which we have had recent melancholy examples. But does any body, on that account, think of proposing to discontinue the agency of steam power either on the land or the water! The most that is thought of is, that it becomes our duty to increase vigilence and multiply precautions, against the recurrence of accidents. As to banks, the true question is, whether the sum of the inconvenience of dispensing with them would not be greater than any amount of which they are productive? And, in any new charters that may be granted, we should anxiously endeavor to provide all possible restrictions, securities and guaranties against their mismanagement, which reason or experience may suggest.

Such are my views of the question of establishing a Bank of the United States. They have been long, and honestly, and sincerely entertained by me, but I do not seek to enforce them upon any others. Above all, I do not desire any Bank of the United States, attempted or established, unless, and until, it is imperatively demanded, as I believe demanded it will be by the opinion of the people.

DISTRIBUTION.

But I am trespassing too long on your patience, and must hasten to a close. I regret that I am too much exhausted, and have not time to discuss other interesting subjects that engage the public attention. I should be very glad to express to you my views on the public domain; but I have often on the floor of the Senate and on other public occasions, fully exposed them. I consider it the common property of the nation and the whole nation. I believe it to be essential to its preservation and the preservation of the funds which may accure from its sales, that it should be withdrawn from the theatre of party politics, and from the temptations and abuse incident to it, whilst it remains there. I think that fund ought to be distributed, upon just and liberal principles, among all the States old as well as new. If that be not done, there is much ground to apprehend, at no very distant period, a total loss of the entire domain: Considering the other abundant and exhaustless resources of the General Government, I think that the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands may be well spired to the several States, to be applied by them to beneficent local objects.—In their hands, judiciously managed, they will lighted the burthen of internal taxation, the only form of raising Revenue to which they can resort, and assist in the payment of their debts or hasten the completion of important objects, in which the whole Union, as well as themselves, are interested, and will be benefitted.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

I hope and believe, fellow-citizens, that brighter days and better times are approaching. All the exhibitions of popular feeling—all the manifestations of the public wishes—this spontaneous and vast assemblage deceive us, if the scenes and the memorable event of 1840 are not going to be renewed and reenacted. Our opponents complain of the means which were employed to bring about that event. They attribute their loss of the public confidence to the popular meetings and processions, to the display of banners, the use of log cabins, the Whig songs, and the exhibition of coons, which preceded the event of '40. How greatly do they deceive themselves! What little knowledge do they display of human nature! All these were the mere jokes of the campaign.—The event itself was produced, by a strong, deep and general conviction pervading all classes, and impressed by a dear bought experience, that the change of both measures and men was indispensable to the welfare of the country. It was a great and irresistible movement of the people. Our opponents were unable to withstand, and were borne down by a popular current, far more powerful than that of the mighty father of waters. The symbolst and insignia, of which they complain, no more created or impelled that current, than the objects which float upon the bosom of the Mississippi give impetus to the stream. Our opponents profess to be great friends of the poor, and to take a great interest in their welfare, but they do not like the log cabins in which the poor dwell! They dislike their beverage of hard cider. They prefer sparkling champaign; perhaps their taste is correct, but they ought to reflect that it is not within the poor man's reach. They have a mortal hatred to our unoffending coons, and would prefer any other quadruped. And, as for our whig songs, to their ears they appear grating and full of discord, although chanted by the loveliest daughters, and most melodious voices of the land!—We are very sorry to disoblige our democratic friends, but I am afraid they will have to reconcile themselves, as well as they can, to our log cabins, hard cider, and Whig songs.

Popular excitement, demonstrating a lively interest in the administration of public affairs, is far preferable to a state of stillness, of sullen gloom, and silent acquiescence, which denotes the existence of despotism, or a state of preparation for its introduction. And we need not be disturbed, if that excitement should sometimes manifest itself in ludicrous, but innocent forms. But our opponents seem to have short memories. Who commenced that species of display and exhibition of which they now so bitterly complain? Have they already forgotten the circumstances attendant on the campaigns of 1824 and 1832? Have they forgotten the use which they made of the hog—the whole hog, bristles and all? Has the scene escaped their recollection, of bursting the heads out of barrels, not of hard cider, but of beer, pouring their contents into ditches, and then drinking the dirty liquid? Do they cease to remember the use which they made of the hickory, of hickory poles, and hickory boughs? On more occasions than one, when it was previously known that I was to pass on a particular road, have I found the way obstructed by hickory boughs, strewed along it. And I will not take up your time by narrating the numerous instances of mean, low and vulgar indignity to which I have been personally exposed. Our opponents had better exercise a little philosophy on the occasion. They have been our masters, in employing symbols and devices to operate upon the passions of the people. And, if they would reflect and philosophize a little, they would arrive at the conclusion, that, whenever an army or a political party achieves a victory over an adversary, by means of any new instrument or stratagem, that adversary will be sure, sooner or later, to employ the same means. * * * * * *

We are about, Fellow citizens, finally to separate. Never again shall I behold this assembled multitude. No more shall I probably ever see the beautiful City of the Oaks. Never more shall I mingle in the delightful circles of its hospitable and accomplished inhabitants. But you will never be forgotten in this heart of mine. My visit to your State is an epoch in my life. I shall carry with me everywhere, and carry back to my own patriotic State a grateful recollection of the kindness, friendship, and hospitality which I have experienced so generously at your hands. And whatever may be my future lot or destiny, in retirement or public station, in health or sickness, in adversity or prosperity, you may count upon me, as an humble but zealous co-operator with you in all honorable struggles to replace the Government of our Country, once more, upon a solid, pure and patriotic basis. I leave with you, all that is in my power to offer, my fervent prayers that one and all of you may be crowned with the choicest blessings of heaven, that your days may be lengthened out to the utmost period of human existence, that they may be unclouded, happy and prosperous, and that, when this mortal career shall terminate, you may be translated to a brighter and better world.

Farewell, Fellow citizens, ladies and gentlemen—an affectionate farewell to all of you!

At St. Louis on the evening of the 23d though the river was rising slowly, it was generally believed to have reached the climax. From 4 past 7 P. M on Thursday, until the same hour on the above date, the river had risen 4 feet 11 inches. The weather was clear, and the reports from above encouraging.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The Louisville Journal says Chancellor BIBB *accepts* the office of Secretary of the Treasury.

PITTSBURGH—JULY 3, 1844.

EVANS' SAFETY GUARD.

Mr. C. Evans in a communication in the Age of yesterday, endeavors to show that his Guards on the Cleveland were fastened down, so that they could not act. He admits that he has "been unable to obtain any positive or direct evidence of the guards having been prevented from acting," but he thinks the presumption is clear that such was the fact. The evidence on which he relies to prove this, if we apprehend him correctly, is of three kinds. 1. The condition of the guards on examination since the accident showing, as he says, that the alloy had been recently melted. 2. He endeavors to show that M'Ginnis the engineer, had, when on the Cutter, been in the habit of fastening down the guards, and the presumption is he has also interfered with them on board the Cleveland. 3. The character of the guard itself, rendered it impossible to burst a boiler while permitted to act freely.

We are more than ever convinced, by reading Mr Evans' article, of the necessity of a legal and scientific investigation into the explosion on board the Cleveland, and into the merits of the Safety

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH... JULY 4, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

Democratic Antimasonic and Whig Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR.

General JOSEPH MARKLE,

Of Westmoreland County

Congress,
CORNELIUS DARRAGH.

Senate,
GEORGE DARSIE.

Assembly,
T. J. BIGHAM, of Pittsburgh.
JOHN RIDDLE, of Robinson.
ALEX. HILANDS, of Ross.
FAUNTLEY MUSE, of Versailles.

Commissioner,
WILLIAM MAGILL, of Birmingham.

Auditor,
WILLIAM S. SIMMONS, of Jefferson.

Canal Commissioner,
SIMEON GUILFORD, of Lebanon county.

The North on their knees to the South.

So says that prince of nullifiers and humbugs, Geo. M'Duffie. In his speech at Richmond, a few days ago, speaking of the importance of the Southern states uniting together to compel the North to yield to a system of Free-Trade, to please the cotton nabobs, he says:

The Southern States, I know, cannot do without union with each other. South Carolina, though, accomplished the results she set for when not sustained by her sister States, in the struggle of Nullification. What she sought for and desired, she accomplished. But the South, I know, can do nothing now, divided as the People are; and when I behold these divisions all around me, I almost despair, and should do so entirely, were I not taught "never to despair of the Republic." When the day shall come that the people of the South shall rise up and say to their plunderers of the North "hands off," all will be well. No cry of "Disunion" will then be raised from the North—when but six States of the South, namely, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi, are united, you will see the North *begging upon its knees* that it may remain in the Union. They will pray to you, and some of them more fervently than they ever prayed to their God, that you will allow them to be members of the Union. This will be the voice of the North when the South is united.

Shades of Warren, and Hancock, and Adams, listen to the ignoble slanderer! Heroes of Lexington, of Concord, of Bunker Hill are such insults to be heaped upon your sons! The North on their knees *begging*—that's the phrase—aye begging! to remain in the Union! Who is Geo. M'Duffie, the arch traitor, and desperate nullifier, whose neck was saved from the halter by Mr. Clay's Compromise, that he thus presumes to insult the people of these United States by such ignoble allusions, and invidious distinctions? Why he is the fast friend of JAMES K. POLK, the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency, and his remarks were applauded by the supporters of the Free-Trader of Tennessee. "Begging," indeed—the cowardly slandering caitiff! It is well if he does not yet beg at the foot of the gallows for the poor boon of life, after *honor* is gone, as a just demerit of his treason able conduct.

☞ The unfortunate widow who lost her son by an accident at the Eagle Cotton Factory, last week, we hear is *dead!* She took to her bed, when the sad information of the death of her son was brought her, and never rose more, until she sank to the grave with a broken heart! Ah! who can fathom the depths of tenderness of a widowed mother for an only son, at once her stay, her prop, her pride, and her hope! Who can penetrate the depths of the anguish of her stricken and bereaved heart!

Dissolution of the Union.

The dissolution project, and resolutions and speches of the South in connexion with annexation, are tracting general attention. The originators and fomenters of these destructive and insane projects, will sooner or later, meet with the lasting scorn of an injured people.

A letter to the Richmond Whig, from a distinguished citizen, holds this language.

"I am truly distress'd to see the movements in South Carolina for a dissolution of the Union—I have long believed that was Mr. Calhoun's object, as soon as he saw distinctly that he could not become President of the United States. John Randolph said once, that if Calhoun could be convinced that he was never to be President, he would not survive that conviction for twenty four hours. I am sorry to believe, that his followers hereabouts partake largely, if not altogether of the same feelings. Many of them, I fear, would be delighted that the Union should be cut in twain to-morrow, but that however is not the desire (far from it) of the great body of the Democrats, and of not one of the Whigs. This attempt of the Disunionists should be enforced in all possible ways, and those who favor disunion made at once come out. Many of them, though really desiring it, like poor old Ritchie, can't screw their courage to the sticking place." "Stick or go through is not their motto."

As another significant sign of the times, we copy the following from the Nashville Union, Polk's organ, of the 15th of June

"TEXAS VOLUNTEERS."

"All the young men of Davidson county, who are willing to annex themselves to a BATTALION OF TEXAS VOLUNTEERS, are requested to meet at the Hall of the Democratic Association, on Saturday, the 22d inst; at three o'clock, P. M., to enroll themselves. They will assemble at the roll of the drum."

Commenting on the above, the Newark Advertiser says:

"Thus the army and navy of the United States are not only to be employed to rescue Texas from Mexico, but volunteers are to be raised in Mr Polk's own State, and by pub lic notice in his organs, to effectuate the nefarious scheme! The Union says the call is made *'at the request of many citizens in both town and country!'* And has it come to this? Will the American people permit themselves to be brow beat with threats of dissolving the Union, and coolly contemplate the progress of unlawful measures to organize troops and involve us in a discraceful war, to gratify the rapacious ambition of men who are determined to rule or ruin."

Whig Mass Meeting at Lowell.

We learn from the Lowell Courier, that the Whigs of Lowell held a Mass Meeting on Wednesday evening last week, said to have been the largest Whig meeting ever held in that place; they were addressed at length by General Hardin, of Illinois, in a most able and eloquent manner. He spoke of the Tariff, and its effects upon all parts of the country, which was receive i with great approbation; and defined the position of Mr. Polk, from the Register of Debates, better than Mr. Polk could do it himself. He vindicated the Whig measures, and showed their importance to the welfare of the country.

James K Polk and the Poor.—The Boston Atlas records this incident, which strikingly exhibits the feelings and natural sentiments with regard to the suffering poor which distinguish the Loco Foco Candidate for the Presidency:—

"On the 1st of February 1831, Mr Washington, of the House of Representatives, presenting a statement from the Mayor of Georgetown, D. C. relative to the suffering condition of poor of that city. The winter was one of unusual and extraordinary severity, while the supply of wood was insufficient, in the city, to meet the wants of the suffering population. It so happened that there was at that period collected within the yard of the capitol more wood much more than would be needed for the wants of the Congress. Mr. Washington accordingly moved that of this superfluity thirty cords be placed at the disposal of the Mayor of Georgetown, to be appropriated for the relief of the suffering poor of that city. Was there any one present so unfeeling, so insensible to the dictates of humanity—so deaf to the cry of distress and suffering that went up to the Capitol from around its very walls, as to object to this charitable proposition? Yes, there *was one*. He rose and opposed the motion. It was a bad example. It was he said, undignified for legislators to become overseers of the poor, to hoard up wood to deal it out to the paupers of the district. And when the House, containing a large majority of the political friends of that gentleman voted, by a decisive majority, to extend a helping hand to their freezing fellow-creatures in Georgetown, the name of that member was recorded in the negative! His name was

☞ JAMES K POLK ☜

Private Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

Five Days Later from Rio Janeiro.

Per fast sailing barque "Navarre," Capt. Cole, in 25 days from Pernambuco, we have received per steamer from Rio Janeiro, just received at Pernambuco as the N left, our correspondent's letter, containing the following intelligence, being five days later than that received per "Arctic," at Baltimore. It will be noticed that the stock of Flour was 5000 bbls in first hands, more than the Arctic reports, and that Exchange, in place of being nominal, was in demand and rising at 25½d.

There remains about 43,000 barrels in first hands, total stock nearly 80,000 barrels, which is daily accumulating, as we have no demand for shipping, but only the retail trade to supply. We quote prices:—Richmond city 15‖500, say $5.62½ net; Baltimore, no sale, we continue quotations, ranging $3 90 a $4 71 nett, though sales would be difficult to effect for large quantities, even at this rate.

Coffee, scarce; good, very scarce; selected 3‖300 a 3‖600; regular to firsts 2‖100 a 3‖200 Exchange 25¾d, and rising. Dollars 2‖000; Doubloons 33‖000

Private Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

Per fast sailing packet James Power, arrived at Baltimore, we have received from our attentive correspondent the following letter from

New Providence, 22d June, 1844.

The papers accompanying this letter will more fully give you the news of our place.—From the very severe drought which still continues, our several Out Islands have suffered very much, which has caused a severe want on the black population of our Island, and this Government, with the aid of the inhabitants of this town, have been obliged to expend for provisions for their relief upwards of four thousand dollars, which caused for a time provisions to be scarce; however, within the last week we have had large supplies of Corn, Flour, &c., together with several wrecks, of which the papers already forwarded will give you the full particulars. Our Governor, Cockburn, left this on 15th instant, in royal mail steamer "Thames," for England. He was not much regretted. Governor Mathews has not yet arrived, but is hourly expected, as we have heard that in schr. William Corsier he and his family left England about forty days since, to call at some of the West India Islands on their way.

Postscript—We have just heard of the death of Col Nichol, of the 2d West India Regiment at Jamaica, for nearly twenty years stationed at Nassau. Additionally, I have to tell you that the schr "William Forster," Capt. Kilbick, arrived from London via St Thomas, with His Excellency Governor Mathews and his suite on board. He is quite a young man, with a large family. We sincerely trust that he may rule our colony with a milder sway than his predecessor. Nothin new in the Shipping List save the schr. Fear Not, from Liverpool, in thirty-three days.

Very truly, yours.

The Mississippi—Nauvoo—Fire, &c.

The Goddess of Liberty brings the latest dates from St. Louis, having made her run to Louisville in 4½ hours the shortest trip ever made between these two places.—She brings news

1. Of the Flood. When the Goddess left St. Louis on the 26th the Mississippi was at a stand. The river was fallen above, and it was thought the worst was over.

2. Of Joe Smith. The Gov. arrived in Carthage on Friday week last. He sent to the prophet, demanded a surrender of the State arms, on the appearance of Joe and council before him, we suppose. Joe did not comply, he neither came, nor sent arms. The opinion prevailed that he had fled; but at 9 o'clock P. M. an express arrived at Warsaw stating that four of the leaders who destroyed the Press had yielded and that Joe would do the same the next morning. Troops were still concentrating at Carthage. The better opinion seemed to be that the Mormon difficulties were over.

3. Of Fire. A fire broke out on the 24th in the building know as the United States Hotel. The roof was destroyed, but the building saved. Insured.

4. Of Death. Nathaniel W Low is dead! He survived his wound some 18 days. The case of the father of the girl whom he so fatally injured, and who shot him, will go before the grand jury next week.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

USEFUL RECIPES.

Mr. Editor:—As this is the season of the year when diseases of different kinds prevail extensively among children, you will oblige an old subscriber, by pub ishing the following, which he has found highly efficacious in his own family.

For Diarrhœa, or purging in children:—Take of the dried root of the Dewberry, 2 ozs.—boil in a quart of water to a pint, then strain and add Loafsugar, 1 pound. Boil fifteen minutes.

For a child 6 years old a table spoonful. This receipt never fails and should be kept by every family.

For worms.—Castor oil 4 ounces, wormseed oil ½ of an ounce; anniseed oil, 1 drachm. Tincture of Myrrh 1 ounce. Mix well together.

Give a child 6 years old half a table spoonful in molasses, every two or three hours until it purges.

For children of different ages the proportions should be according to the above.

For Colds—Syrup of Squills, two ounces; Paregoric, ½ ounce; antimonial wine 1 drachm. Dose for a child 6 years old one tea spoonful.

These prescriptions are from eminent physicians; have been used with success for twenty years in my own family, and I think would tend to lessen the sufferings of our kind if made known.

I have a few more receipts which will be published again. YOUR FRIEND

LAND FOR SALE.

85 OR 90 acres of land, in Pine township, two miles from Bakerstown, and thirteen or fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, about 35 acres of which are cleared.—There is a Mill Seat and abundance of Stone Coal on the premises.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain the necessary information by calling on the subscriber on the premises. JOHN DUNCAN.

CITY FARM.

☞ By Resolution of City Councils, the undersigned have been authorized to extend the time for receiving written Proposals for selling to the city a farm, of not less than 200 nor more than 400 acres of land, not exceeding 12 miles from the city, till the first of August next.

Proposals to designate fully the location, improvements (if any,) and terms. E. F. PRATT,
J. J. ASHBRIDGE.
Overseers of the Poor, City of Pittsburgh.
ju 1—d&wtAug1

DIVIDEND.

Office of the Allegheny Bridge Co., Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1844.

☞ The Presid entand Managers of "the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny," have this day declared a *dividend of seven per cent.* on the capital stock of said Company, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 11th instant.

ju2-dtl1thandw2t JOHN HARPER, Treasurer.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

From the numerous inquiries that are daily made as to an European Agent, and at the request of many respectable parties, the subscriber is induced to offer himself as a regular European Agent, in all its various branches. Having visited Europe last fall partly for the purpose of making necessary arrangements, he is now prepared to Remit or Collect monies, secure Passages to and from Europe, (singly or in families,) and attend to all the different claims of parties to Estates, Pensions and otherwise, with a thorough examination of all Records of Wills, Chancery, and other suits.

Should sufficient encouragement be offered the subscriber will leave Pittsburgh about the middle of the coming October, on his first regular trip.

JOSHUA ROBINSON.
Office St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, opposite the Exchange.

REFERS TO

Rev. Z. H. Coston,
Rev. J. L. Read,
Meth'd'st Book Concern, 4th st.
Alexander Bay, Esq., Mayor,
Walter H. Lowrie, Esq.,
Jas. Dunlop, Esq., } Pittsburgh
Moses Hampton, Esq.,
Thomas Hamilton, Esq.,
John W. Downing,
Benj. Bullock, } Philadelphia.
Arthur Hurst, Gold street, } New York.
Pittsburgh, 20—d&w3m.

Commercial Record.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR JULY, 1844.
JOSIAH KING · · · J. CAROTHERS · · · W. J. HOWARD.

THURSDAY, JULY 4.

Pittsburgh Wholesale Cash Price Current.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED BY LATEST TRANSACTIONS EVERY THURSDAY.

ASHES—℔ lb.
Pots..... 3½ @ 3¾
Pearls..... 4¾ a 4¾
ALE—℔ bbl.
XX Ale..... — @7,00
Common do. — @6,00
AXE—℔ dozen.
Holmes'.... —@12,00
Mann's.....13,00@14,00
ANCHORS—℔ lb.
Juniata..... 7 @ 8
AXLES—℔ lb.
Axles..... 8 @ 9
BAFTING—℔ lb.
superior..... —@13
Common..... —@ 9
BUCKETS—machine, by the dozen.
Large size..3,00 @3,62½
Small "... — @ —
BEESWAX—℔ lb.
Yellow ..... —@ 26
BLOOMS—℔ ton.
Blooms....50,00 @55,00
CANDLES—℔ lb.
City dipped.... — @ 8
Star..... —@25
Sperm b'st br's.. —@33
" inferior... —@33
CASTINGS, Foundry, ℔ lb, net.
Mill work & machinery generally made to order..... a 3
Bevel'd gear'g do.— a 3½
Lightm'chin'y do.— a 4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do.... — a 3
Cranks & gudgeons under 10 in.... — a 3
over 10 in.... — a 3
[10 ℔ ct. off the following articles for cash.]
Grate Bars..... — a 3
Hol'w ware as'ted— a 3½
Dog Irons..... — a 3½
Sad " ..... — a 6
Tailors & Hatters' Irons..... — a 6
Wagon boxes.... — a 3½
Dearborn " ℔ set.— @2½
Counter we'hts " — @2½
Tea ket'ls, doz.... — a 9,00
Waffle Irons.....@12,00
Grates, 24 in. plain straight bar.....a 2,50
24 in. bow fr'nt....a 2,50
(add or diminish 12½c. per inch for larger or smaller sizes)
COTTON YARNS—Short reel, ℔ lb.
No. 5 to 10.....— @17
" 11 " 13.....— @18
" 14 ..... — @19
Increasing ½ a 1c ℔ lb. to No. 24.
Long reel, ℔ dozen.
No. 500..... — @ 9
" 600..... — @ —
" 700..... — @ 7
" 800,900,1000— @ 6
Coverlet Yarn, lb — @23
Carpet Chain.... — @20
Cotton Twine.... — @2-
Candle wick.... — @17
COFFEE—℔ lb.
Java, old white... — @12½
St. Domingo.... 6¼ @ 6½
Laguayra..... 7¼ @ 7¾
Rio..... 6¾ @ 8
Havana..... — —
COPPER—℔ lb.
Braziers'..... 29 @30
Sheathing..... 29 @30
Bolt..... — @33
Old..... 16 @18
CORDAGE BY COIL—℔ lb. [0 ℔ ct. off these prices for cash]
Manilla..... @12½
White rope..... @12
" tar'd..... @10
Pack'g yarn fine.— @10
" " com... @ 9
Ex. Pac hemp bed cords, doz. — @2,75
Long do.... — @2,00
Com. do.... — @1, 0
Hemp plough lines..... — @ 75
40 y'd h'mp b'd cords... — @4,00
40 y'd manilla bed cords. — @3 50
30 do. do .. — @2 63
20 " " .. — @1,75
Manilla pl'ugh lines..... — @1,00
DOMESTICS—℔ yd.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nash'a, Appleton, &c. 3 a 3¾
37 Laurel and Brunswick.... 3½ a 9
Pittsburgh ... — a 8
37 Light..... — a 6¾
3-4 " ..... 5¾ a 6
Waltham fine, — a 9½
33 Bleached.... 8 a 9½
4-4 do. Long cloths..... 8 a13
Tickings..... —
33 Saco..... — a10½
Rochester ... — a14
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c.13 a19
Drills—
own Boot and Suffolk 9½ a10
Bleached do 10½a11
Prints—
Common ..... 6 a 9½
Good style Madder colors.... 8 a11
Merrim'ck & Fall River Blue....11 a11½
DRUGS—By Package.
Aloes 15 a17
Alum..... 4 a 4½
Asafœtida 25 a28
Arrow Root.... 8 a10
Aquafortis 10 a11
Borax, refined..22 a25
Balsam, Peru.2,00 a2,25
" Copavia....35 a37½
Brimstone ..... 4½ a 5
Camphor, refined ..... ,12 a1,20
Chloride of lime by Cask..... 8 @ 9
Cochineal ...1,50 a1,52
Cream Tartar...21 a22
Copperas ..... 2 a 2½
Glue 12 a15
Galls 20 a25
Gum Arabic....31 a37
" Copal..... — a50
" Tragacinth 34 a75
" Shellac ...16 a 8
" Mastic..1,20 a1,75
Ipecac..... 75 a87
Jalop, powd'rd..80 a88
Litharge ..... 5¾ a 6½
Liquorice Root. 7 a 8
" Ball..19 a22
Lac Dye..... 23 a26
Magnesia, Carb.31 a37
Manna, Flake..62 a75
Madder, Dutch.22 a25
" Com'n.13 a20
Myrrh, Turkey.20 a60
Oil, Vitriol.... 4½ a 5
" Castor, ...1,00 a1,2
" Cassia.....3,25 a3,75
" Cloves.....2,75 a3 0
" Lemon.....2,25 a3,00
" Peppermint.4,75 a5,00
Opium, Turk'y.3,50 a4,00
Quinine ..... —a3,50
Rhubard, root'd..63 a75
Sal Ammoniac..20 a25
Saleratus, ref'd. 5½ a 6¾
Sal Soda..... 3 a 3½
Senna 18 a20
Tartaric Acid..50 a55
Vitriol, Blue...11 a12
DYE WOOD—℔ lb.
Camwood.....6¼ a 7
Fustic ..... 2¾ a 3
Logwood, chip'd 2½ a 3
ELIPTIC SPRINGS—℔ lb.
Polished.....11 @12
FEED—℔ bushel.
Bran ..... — —
Shorts ..... — —
FLOUR—℔ bbl Sup'fine
Monongahela. 5,00 a3.06
Lower Virginia & Ohio.....3,00 a3,12
Wagon 3,00 a3,12
Rye ..... —a2,18
Buckwheat.... —a —
do hull'd b'ffalo — —
FEATHERS—℔ lb.
Kentucky 28 a30
Ohio & Penn'a..22 a25
FISH—℔ bbl.
Mackerel.—
No. 1..... —@ —
" 1 hlf bls —@ 6,50
" 2..... 11,25 a1 , 0
" 2 hlf bls —@ —
" 3..... —@ 3,50
" 1 kitts. —@ —
Herring, No 1 5,25 a 5,38
" " 2 4,75@ 5,00
Salmon, No 1 —@ —
" " 2 —@ —
Cod, ℔ lb..... —@ —
Shad..... —@ 8,50
FRUIT.
Almonds, shelled .. —a— " so t.. " ....20 a22 " hard .. " .... —a11
Currants, Zante . —a1
Filberts ..... 8 a 9
Figs, Turkey....16 a18 " Malaga.... —a12
Raisins, Muscat. —a— " Bunch. 2,15 a2,50 " Bloom. — a —
Cranberries, bush.. a —
Lemons, Sicily, box.....3,75 a4,00
Oranges do..4,25 a4,50
Dried Peaches, bushel.....1,00 a1,12½ do. Apples.. 65 a 70
Green " bbl.. — a —
GLASS.
Black Bottles. Quart, ℔ gross....@9,00 Pint " ....@7,00
Maderia wine, 5 & 6 to gall.....@9,00
Claret, ℔ gross....@9,00
Window Glass—℔ box—City brands.
8 by 10.....2 50,@2,75
10 by 12.....3,50@ 3,75
12 by 18.....8,00@ 9,00
Patent do., 10 by 14 to 16by 24 12,00@15,00
Country brands.
8 by 10.....1,81@ 2,12
10 by 12.....2,31@ 3,12
GUNPOWDER—℔ keg
FFG..... 5,50 @6,00
Eagle, 6¼ lbs.. — @5,00
do. dozen 1 lb. canisters. — @7,00
FFFG do.... — @4 00
Eagledo papers — @5,00
Rock powder. 3.50 @4,00
GRAIN—℔ bushel.
Wheat..... 60 @62½
Rye ..... 31 @33
Oats..... 22 @24
Corn ..... 33 @35
Barley..... —
GINSENG—℔ lb.
Ginseng ..... —@—
HAY—℔ ton, of 2000 lbs
Timothy..... — a —
Clover ..... — a —
Straw, 100 bills .. —a —
HIDES—℔ lb.
Missouri..... 9 a12
Spanish..... 15½ a17½
do. salted..... 10 a13
do kips ℔ skin 1,25 a1,62
Green ..... 4½ a 5
HEMP—℔ lb.
Kentucky, dew rotted ..... 4½ @ 5
Missouri do..... 4½ @ 5
HOPS—℔ lb.
First sort, '43... 9½ a10
INDIGO—by Package.
Bengal, lb....1,75 a1 87
Spanish Float, 1,37 a1,40
Manilla.....1,20 a1,25
IRON, Juniata, ℔ lb.—[The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash 5 ℔ ct. The extremes given comprehend all intermediate sizes and prices.
Flat Bar.
½ in. to ½ by ¾ to 1 in.....—a—
5-6 by ¾ 1 in .....—a—
2¼ to 1½ by ¼ in....—a—
1⅝ to 2 by ¾ 1 in...—a—
1 to 1½ by ¼ to 1-16.—a—
All under.....—a—
Round & Square Iron
1 to 1¼ (from bloom)—a—
1⅛ to 2¼ (Piled)....—a—
2⅜ to 3½ " .....—a—
¾ to ⅞.....—a—
3-16.....—a—
Hoop Iron.
2½ to 4 in. wide.....—a—
2 to 1½.....—a—
All under.....—a—
Sheet Iron.
Nos 22 to 26, wi. ga.—a—
" 16 " 20 " ..—a—
" 13 " 17 " ..—a—
Boiler Iron.
¼ and 3-16 in .....—a—
¼.....—a—
Nail Rods.....—a—
Deck & Spike rods..—a—
Plough Slabs.....—a—
" wings.....—a—
Boiler Rivets.....—a—
LEAD—℔ lb.
Missouri Pig.... —a 3¼
Bar ..... — a 4
LEATHER—℔ lb
Sole Baltimore..20 a22
" New York..18 a20
" damaged ..15 a17
" slaughter ..20 a24
Skirting 23 a25
Harness, black ..20 a23
Bridle, black, ℔ doz. sides..30,00 a36,00
Russet do....36,00 a42,00
Upper, finishd.24,00 a30,00
Kips, " ..24,00 a36,00
Calf skin, " ..15,00 a26,00
Lace leather.18,00 a — N. Eng Seating No. 1 ℔ doz 15,00 a —
" 2 " ..35,00 a —
" 3 " ..25,00 a —
Sheep Skins..... 2 a 5
LUMBER—From Pile.
Pine, clear, inch, 000 ft...17,00 a18,00
" com. " .. —a 8,00
" clear 1½" .. —a25,00
" com. 1¼ " .. —a11,50
" clear 2 " .. —a31,00
" com. 2 " .. —a15,00
" flooring clear 1 in do..... —a23,00
" " com.... —a15,00
Joists do... 23,00 a30,00
Pine Shingles ℔ 1,000..... —a —
Laths sawd, 100 —a1,50
MALEABLE IRON,—℔ lb.
Maleable Iron.. — a 15
MOLASSES—℔ gallon.
Sugarhouse, Bost.— a45
" N. Orleans.— a40
New Orleans....31½ a32
Country ..... — a —
NAVAL STORES.
Rosin ℔ bl...2,50 a2,75
Pitch " .. — a4,00
Tar, Alle'ny.. — a —
" N. Car'na.. — a4,00
Turpentine, gal. 50 a55
Varnish, Copal..1,75 a2,00
NAILS, BRADS, AND SPIKES. ℔ lb. [The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash, 5 ℔ cent.
10d, 2d, 16d, & 20d, nail and brads..... a—
8d & 9d do..... a—
6d & 7d do..... a—
5d nails..... a—
4d " ..... a—
3d " ..... a—
2d " ..... a—
3, 3½ & 4 in. spikes.. a—
5 5½ & 6 " .. a—
3, 3½ & 4 in wrought " .. a—
4½ & 5 " " .. a—
4 & 6 " " .. a—
6¼ 7 & 8 " " .. a—
OAKUM—℔ lb.
Pittsburgh .....@ 8
OILS—℔ gallon.
Linseed ..... 70 a 80
Lard, City.... 50 a 60
Olive a5 50
Sperm, bleach. 1,10 a1,15
" unbleach'd .1,05 a1,00
" Fall 95 a1,00
Whale.....70 a 75
Pann'rs ℔ bl. 16 00 a24,00
PAINTS—℔ lb.
Ven'n Blue.....1,00 a1,25
Lamp black.....6¼ a 7
Span. White g.....1¾ a 2
Chrome Green...30 a35
" Yellow No 1 33 a35
" " No 2....25 a28
Prus'n ck Green 15 a20
White Lead dry..6¾ a 7
" mod. p're.k'g 1 65 a1,75
" " No. 1....1,45 a1,50
Red Lead..... 7 a 8
Yellow Ochre.....2½ a 3
Ven. Red..... 4½ a 5
Verdigris 34 a35
PIG METAL—℔ ton.
Allegheny, very hard..... — @ — " middling — @ — " soft ..... @ —
Hanging Rock, hot blas . — @ — " cold " ..... @ —
Ten'ee best ..... a — " inferior..... a —
PLASTER PARIS,—℔ ton.
PlasterParis. 14,50 a15,00
PROVISIONS.
Bacon Hams..... 4 a 5½ " Shoulders..2¾ a 3½ " Sides..... 4 a 4½
Hog round, city cured..... 4¼ a 4¾
" country cured..3¾ a 4
Lard No. 1, kegs..5 a 5½
" " 2, " ...a 5
" " 1, bbls..5 a 5½
Butter, No. 1, keg — a 5½
" " 1, roll 7 a 8
Cheese, Western Reserve ..... 4 a 5
" Goshen..... a—
" Pine Apple .....a—
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ℔ bbl....a3,50
Do Butter " a4,25
POTATOES—℔ bushe
Mercer..... a4,50
Neshannocks a25
RAGS—℔ lb.
Country mixed. 2¼ a 2¾ " good white.... 3½ a3¾
RICE—℔ lb.
Rice ..... —a3¾
SALT—℔ bbl.
No 1 afloat....110 a112½ " 1 in store 1,16 a1,18½ " 2 afloat .... —a —
Table dozbox 1,50 a2,00
SEEDS—℔ bushel.
Clover..... —a —
Timoth..... —a —
Flaxseed..... — a1,00
SPICES—℔ lb.
Cloves a35
Cassia in Mats.....a25
Ginger a10
Nutmegs.....a1,25
Pepper a12½
Alspice.....a16
SNAKEROOT—℔ lb.
Virginia ..... —a—
Seneca..... —a—
SOAP—℔ lb.
Pitts'gh yellow.....a 5
Cincinnati " .....a 5
Chilicothe " .....a 5
Pitts'gh brown.....a 4½
Cincinnati " .....a 4½
Chilicothe " .....a 4
Castile .....a...
Starch—℔ lb.
Pitts'gh No. 1.....a 6½
Cincinnati " 1.....a 7
STEEL: Foreign, ℔ lb [Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months]
Cast & shear.... 7¾ a13½
do single..... 16 a17
Best German..... a12½
" Eagle..... a10½
" Hoop L..... a14½
Pittsburgh Manufacture
Cast Steel..... a16
Shear single..... a...
" double ..... a...
" treble..... a...
German Steel.....a10
English blister.....a12½
American " .....a 5½
Spring.....5¾ a 6¼
SPIRITS—℔ gallon.
Brandy, Bor'ix 1,50 a2,0
" Rochelle..1 75 a2,25
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof.....a1 80
" N. O.....a1,00
" N. E. 1st p'f....40 a 50
Gin, Hol'nd ..1,10 a1,50
SPELTER—℔ lb.
Spelter a10
SHOVELS & SPADES ℔ doz. [10 ℔ ct. off these rates for cash—all the shovels & spades are tilt-hammered]
Devonshire, steel point.....a 9,00
Canal " a10 00
" " .....7,90 a 8,00
Coal no 1 & 2" a10 00
Collier " .....a 6,00
Socket " .....4,50 a 5,00
Grain " a10,00
SPADES.
No. 1 " .....a 9 50
" 2 " .....a 9,00
" 2 com'n.....a 7,00
" 1 steel.....a 9,00
" 2 & 3 " a10,00
MANURE FORKS.
4 prong bright....a10,00
3 " " .....a 9,00
" " black.....a 9,00
" " .....a 8,00
" hay, bright ...a 6,00
" " black.....a 5,00
Clay Picks.....a 9,00
Mattocks a12,00
Frows .....a 9,00
Sprout'g hoes....a 8,00
SUGAR.
N. O. prime hhd..7 a 7¼ " fair " ...—a 6¾
Havana, white, lb...a11
Brazil " ...a10½
Loaf, No. 1 " ...a14½ " 2 " ...a13 " 3 " ...a12
Pulvized, Phila a14
PEAS—℔ lb.
Prime ..... — @45
Full blood..... a40 " ..... a35 & com'n..... a30
Pulled..... a28
ZINC—℔ lb.
Sheet..... — @12½

SUMMARY AND REVIEW

Of the Pittsburgh Markets for the week ending Wednesday evening, July 3d, 1844.
Gazette and Advertiser Office.

Remarks—The dull season is fairly upon us: and its effects are being felt in business circles generally. So long, however, as the rivers are up trade cannot be entirely flat, and through this week an unexpected rise has imparted some liveliness to the market, particularly Pig Metal. July 1st is the time for settling up and collecting, and in this business most houses in the city are engaged.

Western Waters—The St. Louis Republican of the 25th says:—At this place, at our present writing—10 o'clock, P. M., of Monday—we may safely say that the flood is to its highest. It may go up an inch, or a few inches more; but our impressions are, that it will to-day commence receding. The weather continues clear and warm, and the reports from above, on all three of the rivers are favorable. The rise is not as rapid or great as during a part of last week. From half-past seven, P. M., of Saturday, until half-past seven, P. M., of Sunday, it rose 14 inches. From half-past seven of Sunday, until half-past seven P. M., of Monday, the rise was only eight and a half inches; and of this rise nearly six inches occurred before 11 o'clock, A. M. of yesterday. Yesterday at 12 M., the water stood 7 feet 2 inches over the City Directrix—the curbstone in front of the market. This would give 38 feet 7 inches of a plumb rise above low water mark. The Cumberland, on the 26th, had 5½ feet water on Harpeth shoals. The Wabash has been very high but is falling. Fears are entertained lest the floods in the Mississippi and Arkansas may prove to be the cause of great losses to the Planters below the mouth of the latter river. We have had an unexpected rise in the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, but they are now falling slowly with 5½ feet water in the channel.

The Weather—Has been sultry and hot. Last night a fall of rain rendered the atmosphere more pleasant.

Harvest in this region is rapidly progressing. Much of the Wheat crop has been cut.

Ashes—The market is as dull and flat as it can be. We hear of very few operations and they are small.—Stock heavy. Last sale of Scorchings was two tons of very prime at 3¼c. 4 mos. Pots inactive at 3¾@3¾ cents. Saleratus 5@5½c. City 5½c.

Ale—Very firm at our quotations—sales of XX at a shade over our figures.

Buckets—Patent Buckets of large size are plenty at $2,60@2,62½c cash. This has become a leading article among our manufactures. The small size are now seldom offered.

Brooms are inquired for. A good article would readily command $1@1,30 from wagons.

Bark—Very little arriving. Our quotations will probably remain unchanged for the balance of the season. Chesnut Oak, ℔ cord, $4, Black Oak $3, Hemlock $2,50 @$3,00.

Copper—Brazier's and Sheathing we now quote at 29@30c.

Cheese—The market is fairly glutted with Western Reserve Cheese—it is very dull. We quote from wagon in boxes and loose 4¼@4½c, as in quality. From store in boxes 5c.

Cotton Yarns—We have no alteration to make in our figures—a large bill could be bought a shade less than we quote.

Flour—The rates this week have uniformly ranged from $3 to 3,12½. The receipts are not large, and it is not plenty at $3, at which there are buyers in the market for large parcels. Sales of good superfine brands this week have been made at our extremes and all intermediate figures. Buyers are indisposed to invest largely over $3, unless for an extra brand: retailers pay our quotations and a shade over for favorite brands. The annexed statement shows an increasing surplus in favor of 1843.

Statement of Flour sent forward via Pennsylvania Canal.

1843—Whole amount sent forward from opening of navigation to July 1st ..... bbls 84,767
1844—Whole amount from opening of navigation to July 1st 77,277
Excess in 1843 7,490

Feathers—We have noticed for some time a practice in vogue in Cincinnati, of dealers in Feathers "renovating" them, in other words salting them with lime, plaster, etc., etc, but until lately have not noticed the appearance of such an article in this market. Latterly, however, we are credibly informed Feathers of this description have been offered abundantly in a very inferior condition. Really prime live Geese feathers are very scarce and would be taken with avidity at 28c cash.—Those alluded to above are dull at 22@25c—the market is already glutted with them. Prime feathers are held in store at 29@31c by the sack.

Fruit—*Dried*—Peaches are not so plenty, and are a shade better from first hands—last sale at $1. Apples are scarce—we quote at 65@70c. Smyrna Figs 13@14c by the drum. M. R. Raisins $2,45@2,50 ℔ box, half do $1,31, quarter do 69c—stock fair.

Green—Apples have made their appearance. Marietta retail at $1 ℔ bushel. Sicily Oranges $4,25@4,50, do Lemons $3,75@4.

Fish—No. 1 in half barrels $7,50. No. 2 $11,25@11,50. No. 3 $8,50. No. 1 Shad, trimmed, $8,50. No. 1 Herring have declined a shade: we quote them $5,25@5,37½. The sales of salted Fish have been large this season. The stock in market will be increased in a few days by further arrivals. Not a drum of Codfish in the market.

Freights—Wool and Tobacco compose the bulk of eastern freight now arriving. The exports of the latter make much the largest item in the shipments eastward for May. The warehouses of the Transporters are pretty well filled with these two articles alone. We have no alteration to make in the quotations of Canal freights of last week. River freights are low and not plenty.

Glass—We notice no particular improvement in Window Glass. The stock is large and sales to the country constant.

Grain—Harvest has almost put a stop to bringing in *Wheat*—We quote it at 62½c weight. *Rye* is wanted by the Brewers at 31½c. *Barley* is in demand at 63½c. *Oats* 23@25c.

Groceries—The market has been very quiet thro' the week.

Sugar is very dull, and the stock heavy. Sales to the trade pretty steady in small parcels of 5 to 10 hhds. Good fair 6¾c, Prime 7, strictly prime 7¼c. Stock increased over 100 hhds during the week.

Molasses is not so firm and can be bought a shade under 32c.

Coffee—stock increased this week by 500 bags. Rio of middling quality 6¾@7c, good 7¼@7¾, prime 7¾@8c—St. Domingo 6¾@6¾. Laguyra 7¼@7½c. Old Government Java 12½c.

Iron and Nails—The demand continues very active for both iron and nails. Common Bar firm at 3c.—Juniata 3½c. Nails 4@4¼c.

Lead—Pig has advanced to 3¾c, and is firm with an upward tendency. Sale of 6@7 tons at that cash.

Malt—Barley Malt $1, Rye 62½c. per bushel.

**Pig Met

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

The advantages of an efficient organization have already been manifested in the Second Ward by the facility with which our friends in that district, prepared their appropriate banners and transparencies, their bands of music, and arranged their handsome processions on the occasion of the late mass meeting. We have no fear that that Ward will not do its duty, and that the benefit of their organization will be seen in a largely increased Antimasonic and Whig vote at the approaching elections. We are glad to learn that the good example of this Ward is about to be imitated by some of the other Wards, and we see no reason why it cannot be imitated by every Ward in the two cities, and in every borough and township and election district in the county. It is highly important it should be done speedily, if we wish to succeed in carrying our principles in this state, which has so long been cursed by the misrule of Locofocoism. Although we believe Pennsylvania will go for Clay and Markle, yet it will not be without an effort, and a strong one too. Allegheny is looked to, to produce her three thousand majority, and she can do it if proper means are taken, and if she does not it will be the fault of the Antimasonic and Whig party.

A friend has suggested that it will be a good plan in the townships, to organize by making every school district, a political district, under the superintendance of a committee to report to a township Central Committee. In this way a more thorough and effective organization can be had, than by having a Central Committee alone. Let our friends in the townships attend to this, and take every other measure which wisdom may devise honorably to carry our principles triumphantly.

Means should also be taken to arrange a series of political meetings in every township, as soon as may be after the heaviest part of the harvest is over, at which our candidates, and other public speakers should attend, and address the people; and if the candidates of our opponents will also attend, all the better. We doubt not our candidates are all willing to take the stump in the discussion of our glorious principles, against the candidates of the supporters of James K. Polk, and his heresies. We would willingly, and gladly see Mr. Darragh meet Mr. Brackenridge, and Mr. Darsie meet Mr. M'Kibbin, and argue the issues at stake before the jury of the people. Only give the people light, and the day is ours. The object of our opponents is to keep them in darkness, to hide the truth from them, and to play the game of brag, but we must let them see that they cannot humbug the enlightened yeomanry of Allegheny county in that way.

We hope our friends throughout the county will take these hints into consideration, and take such action immediately as shall secure the glorious results we all have so much at heart. We will gladly publish such proceedings as may be handed to us, and render all other aid in our power to the good cause.

☞ The Post of Saturday contains quite a lengthy account of the Whig Mass Meeting on Thursday, made up wholly of perversions and mis-statements. For the truth of this declaration we refer to every man present, whether Whig or Locofoco. This is all the answer we deem the article deserves. The public can scarcely expect the truth with regard to the Whig party from that quarter. A paper which systematically hides the truth from its readers with regard to its own candidates, garbles or entirely suppresses their letters, and endeavors by every artifice to create a false impression concerning them among its own party, it is reasonably to be supposed will pervert and falsify everything in relation to its opponents.

A Whig Speech by a Lady.

God bless the Ladies! They are true Whigs—They love their country and its institutions with a fervency which shames the cold hearts of the sterner sex. When they take hold of any cause, they prosecute it with that zeal and devotion which belong to their nature, and as they have almost universally enlisted in the Whig ranks, we must succeed.—Whoever heard of a lady being for Polk! The very idea is ridiculous. A *Locofoco* lady! How preposterous! What lady but would blush at the name? But ladies love to be called Whigs. They were Whigs in the days of the revolution, when they buckled on the swords of their fathers and husbands and brothers, and bid them go forth to humble the power of Old England; and they are Whigs now, when the British party at home, and the British party abroad, are trying to break down our tariff, and degrade our workmen to the low condition of the serfs of Europe.

The Whig ladies of New Jersey are foremost in the glorious cause. As they were in the days of the Revolution, so they are now. At the Convention in Trenton, a few weeks since, one of the speakers, alluding to the brilliant array of women which graced the occasion, very happily remarked: "The flash of ladies' eyes is the true Promethean spark that warms up these *Clay* cold hearts of ours!" But it seems the Jersey women, not content with the eloquence of their approving smiles, give us good speeches too! A Philadelphia paper, giving an account of a Whig meeting near Camden, last week, says:—

The most interesting scene of the meeting, however, was the presentation of an American Flag of the most beautiful description, by Miss White, a beautiful young lady of Camden, who, in delivering the gift to the gentlemen appointed to receive it, delivered, in a modest and engaging manner, amid the most enthusiastic cheering on the part of the Clay Club, an address, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Clay Club of Camden:—On behalf of the Ladies, of the city of Camden, I present to you the flag that is unfurled above us. Let it be thrown to the wind!

The glorious stripes and stars, at the word, float upon the breeze! Remember the days when that banner was first raised by the sainted Washington! Remember the gallant deeds that have consecrated it in every American heart! And prove, by your actions, that the Whigs of '44 are not unworthy of those of '76 That banner is the emblem of our Country.—Leave its stripes upon your foes! Wear its stars upon your bosoms In its name, and that of our country, we bid you "God speed!" in your glorious contest. Remember, as you bear this flag on to victory, that it is not for yourselves alone that you contend.

Yours is a holy duty; you struggle for *us*; your hearth-stones, and those who smile about them; you contend for the Tariff that spreads the board around which the cheerful and sinless circle is gathered; you labor to preserve the holy peace which now spreads sunshine around us, and which would be lost, should the wild schemes of evil men, to involve our country in the guilty horrors of a dishonorable war, and expose mothers, sisters, and children to its cruelties, be permitted to succeed.

For your country, for your liberties, for honor, for *us*, for all that is pure and hallowed which you love, as fathers, brothers, lovers, let not this banner be shrouded with the disgrace of a defeat. Be your word Onward! and our smiles and blessing will wait upon your triumph!

Some few sentences followed in conclusion, but from our position we were unable to catch them.

Dorr Imprisoned for Life.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer, we learn that on Tuesday last, the Supreme Court of Rhode Island sitting at Newport sentenced Thomas W. Dorr to imprisonment for life in the state prison, for treason against the sovereign power of the Commonwealth. This is the punishment specifically provided by the state for the offence, and the Court had no discretionary power to make it less, if there had been any disposition to do so.—The pardoning power is vested by the Constitution in the Legislature alone, and it is probably a lucky circumstance to Dorr that it is so; for if his pardon depended on the present Governor, he might make up his mind to stay in prison at least as long as "Old Durham" remains in office. That sturdy old patriot has seen too much of Tom Dorr, and too much of the baleful effects of his infamous Jacobinism, ever to let him loose upon the people of Rhode Island, by Executive consent. We have no doubt, however, that the Legislature will extend its lenity to the prisoner, as soon as he applies for it in a proper spirit, and furnishes the necessary evidence of his willingness to conduct himself towards the citizens of the State he has so deeply injured, like a peaceable man and quiet inhabitant. Otherwise, we take it, he will stay where he is.

Arrest of Charles T. Torrey.

The Baltimore American of Thursday states that on Wednesday an individual named Charles T. Torrey was arrested by officers Hays, Zell & Co. of that city, charged with being a fugitive from justice from the State of Virginia, from which state he is alleged to have stolen six negroes, the property of Mr. Bushrod Taylor, of Winchester. He was committed by Justice Gray to await the requisition of the authorities of Virginia. He was also fully committed for trial in Baltimore upon the charge of having stolen, about the 4th of June, three negroes, the property of Mr. Heckrotte of that city. The negroes are represented to have been taken towards Pennsylvania in each case. This is the same individual who created such a stir in Annapolis, Md., at the meeting of the slaveholding convention there some time back.

He is, we believe, now editor of the Albany Patriot, a furious Liberty paper, and boasts much of his connection with the "underground railroad." He has now but a slight chance of escape from the Penitentiary.

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

The Western University of Pennsylvania.

MR. EDITOR:—I shall make no apology for begging the use of your columns for a few remarks relative to the Western University of Pennsylvania. We have no Institution that better deserves the fostering care of the Public, and none that will so well repay any care that may be bestowed upon it. Since its re-organization it has been quietly, but steadily gaining in the estimation of those who have had their attention fixed upon it, and it requires only to be better known to place it upon an equality with the first Colleges in the country. I speak what I know when I say that the faculty, consisting of the President, Dr. Dyer, and Professors Stone, Stephens, Eggers, Lowrie and Ruter, are not only well qualified, for their respective departments, but also singularly—I may say enthusiastically—devoted to their duties; seeking rather to earn good fame by deeds than words. And they are well seconded by the Board of Trustees, who have, very properly, resolved that diplomas shall not be granted except when fairly earned; and after a course of study which has been considerably extended since the re-organization. Hence, the number of graduates, has, as yet, been few; but as the present classes come forward, they will hereafter, there can be no doubt, be both numerous, and of such a character as to do credit to the Institution. I shall not dwell upon the advantage of this Institution to the citizens of this immediate vicinity—The question has often been raised—"Which is the most desirable, a public or private education?" I conceive that the system which combines the advantages of both—the vigilant and affectionate eye of the parent during the intervals of study; and the division of labor, the stimulus of emulation of the public institution—is the best plan that can be adopted for educating the habits, morals, affections and intellect. To the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity these things are offered through the means of the University; while to those abroad who are *compelled* to send their sons from home it offers advantages, in the accomplishments and character of the Professors and Trustees, quite equal to those presented by any other similar Institution in the land.

I have been led to these remarks, from having attended, during the past week, some of the examinations of the students, and also the conferring of degrees on Thursday evening last. After what I have written, it is almost superfluous to say, that I considered the examinations very satisfactory, and the degrees well deserved. Mr. A. W. Black's oration "On the influence of religion upon literature and social order" was an elegant composition, as well as a profound and philosophical enquiry. Mr. Charles Avery Holmes' oration previous to taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts, was one of the best youthful compositions I have ever listened to, and bating some little inaccuracies of pronunciation, (which will doubtless be corrected in the classes which are coming forward,) was well delivered.

Mr. Ritchie's address before the Literary Society of the University was not properly part of the exercises of the Institution, and it is to be presumed that the opinions he put forth were delivered on his own responsibility, and, as a matter of course, had not been previously seen by the faculty. I say this because they were a little singular in this community, being strongly tinged and blemished with the rationalism (so called,) which is now prevalent in Germany.] He inveighed strongly against placing too much reliance upon received opinions, against bigotry, intolerance, superstition, fanaticism and hypocrisy, but in such general terms that many of his audience were somewhat at a loss to know what he was driving at, though his allusion to the shrine-makers of Ephesus led others to believe that nothing less than the clergy and the established forms of christianity were the mark at which he aimed. I pretend not myself to say, but certainly, though Mr. Ritchie's address contained many bold thoughts, and much exhortation against subserviency to the tyranny of opinion, he yet seemed to shrink from entire plainness in some of the most important parts of his address.—Perhaps he may be induced to explain. On the whole, his address evinced high aims, vigorous and active thinking, a contempt of tyranny of whatever kind, and powers of composition of no mean order.

My own affairs, and a fear of trespassing upon your space, Mr. Editor, both call upon me to conclude. But I cannot do so without exhorting my fellow citizens to examine personally into the merits of this Institution. It has been said that we are a city of a hundred churches and four schools, let it not also be said that our schools are dependant on strangers for their support. G.

MORE TREASON.—At a late meeting in Lancaster District, South Carolina, after numerous fiery resolves to dissolve the Union, if Texas was not annexed to this Country, it was resolved, in event of war, that the star spangled banner would soon wave in triumph over the palaces of the Montezumas (city of Mexico.)—So that the acquisition of Texas and the dismemberment of this glorious Union, are not the only objects of these immaculate Patriots and disinterested Statesmen. A war of plunder and spoliation is to be waged against our Southern neighbor, and all her territories are to be wrested from her by the arm of force.—*Rich. Whig.*

POLK AGAINST ABOLISHING THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—On the 13th of May, 1831, Mr Mercer introduced the following benevolent resolution.

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be requested to renew, and to prosecute, from time to time, such negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America as he may deem expedient FOR THE EFFECTUAL ABOLITION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, *and its ultimate denunciation as PIRACY*, under the laws of nations, by the consent of the civilized world.

On passing this resolution the ayes were 118 noes 32; MR. POLK VOTED IN THE NEGATIVE.—Congressional Debate vol 7 page 550.

POLK AGAINST THE OLD PATRIOTS OF THE REVOLUTION.—March 13, 1828, on the passage of the bill for the relief of surviving officers of the revolutionary war, Mr. Polk voted IN THE NEGATIVE.—Congress Deb. volume 4, part 2. page 2,070.

Subsequently on a bill to pay certain militia, &c, he voted in the affirmative.

March 18, 1830, he voted against the revolutionary pension bill—Same volume 6, part 1, page 629.

March 19, "Mr. Polk spoke some time against the bill," and voted against it.—Same, page 635.

February 17, 1831, he voted AGAINST the bill for the relief of revolutionary soldiers.—Same, vol 7, page 730.

May 1, 1832, he voted against the revolutionary pension bill.—Same, volume 8, page 2,712

At the recent dinner at Richmond, given to the Hon. John M. Botts, he gave the following toast, which was drunk with repeated rounds of applause:

The Old Thirteen States and their legitimate offspring—an ignominious death, and a felon's grave to the traitor that will dare subscribe to the sentiment of "Annexation without the Union," rather than "The Union without Annexation."

IMPORTANT SIGN IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Whig says:

Mr. Shinn, the Senator from the Harrison District, and for many years a leading Democrat in that region, has, in an address to the public, avowed his opposition to Polk and Dallas, and his determination to vote for CLAY. Mr. Van Buren was his first choice; but that gentleman having been cheated out of his nomination by intrigue and management, and by Delegates disobeying the instructions of their constituents, Mr Shinn takes the second best, HENRY CLAY.

We note this as a sign of the tendency of popular feeling in the northwest part of the State, a region deeply interested in a sound system of protection to domestic industry. We shall not be surprised to see the great body of the people of that region follow the lead of Mr. Shinn.

Mr Stephens in his speech, Saturday night, referring to the ignorance which prevails in some quarters in relation to the Tariff, and the gross misrepresentations, which had been indulged respecting it, told an anecdote of a Georgia Backwoodsman, who being out hunting one day, and never having seen or heard of a Steam Car, approached the Railroad in the Pine glades, and saw a Car approaching—Horror-struck, he took to his heels and ran some two miles to the nearest house, when being asked what was the matter, replied, terror depicted on every feature, he did not know, unless the abominable Tariff had broke loose—*Rich. Whig.*

AN ACTUAL SCENE.

Present, the Hon. Mr.——; a delegate to the Locofoco Convention, and Mr. A., a "Democratic" Elector. Time, immediately after the return of the delegate from the convention.

Mr. A Good morning, Mr.——. Well I'm glad to see you again after your journey to Baltimore. Who is our candidate for the Presidency?

Hon. Mr.——. Mr. Polk.

Mr. A. You don't understand me—who have you nominated to run against Clay?

Hon. Mr.—— Mr Polk.

Mr. A. Really, sir, without joking, I should like to know who is nominated.

Hon. Mr.——, I say, sir, we have nominated Mr. Polk.

Mr. A. Polk! Polk! *who is Mr. Polk!*

Hon. Mr ——, Mr. Polk of Tennessee, is our candidate.

Mr. A. Mr. Polk of Tennessee! *where is Van Buren!*

Hon. Mr——. I hope, sir, you will be satisfied with Mr. Polk?

Mr A Mr. Polk!! where's Cass?

Hon. Mr —— Polk is an excellent man.

Mr. A Polk! Polk!! where's Dick Johnson?

Hon. Mr.——, I must say, sir, I think you a very unreasonable man, and I must bid you good morning Exit Hon Mr.—— leaving his *Democratic* friend, muttering to himself, *Polk, Polk, Polk,—where's Van Buren—Hart Courier.*

From the National Intelligencer.

A CARD.

The subscriber is constrained to repeat a notification which he has already more than once, under many obligations of kindness and civility, for which he would rejoice in making an adequate return, been compelled to give.

During the recent session of Congress he has received multitudes of letters, inviting his attendance at public meetings, political, social, literary and charitable, usually with a request that he would address them—other letters requesting his advice upon subjects peculiary interesting to the writers, or soliciting his opinions upon controverted topics of literature, science, education, temperance, politics, and religion. To very few of these letters has it been possible for him to return even an acknowledgement of their reception His age and other considerations have forbidden him from taking henceforth any active part in public meetings of any description. He entreats all those who have honored him with invitations or inquiries to be assured of his heartfelt gratitude, and his prayers for their welfare and happiness, and to receive this as his card.

T. T. L. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

WASHINGTON, JUNE 24, 1844.

Joseph Carter was convicted on Monday at Belvidere, N. J. of the murder of the Castner family. The Jury were out about six hours. Hummer, the hired man of Carter, has had a true bill found against him as a participator, and several others have been arrested as presumed accomplices. There is a very general conviction in the community that the finding in the case of Carter is just, and that a dreadful conspiracy to murder will now be unravelled.—*N. Y. Trib.*

TEXAS AND MEXICAN WARFARE.—The New Orleans Bee of June 18, says:—A gentleman who came passenger in the Neptune on her last trip, gives us the following as one of the many acts of cruelty attendant on the border warfare now waged between the lawless bands of Texans and Mexicans:

In the early part of last month, three men (detached from a band of twelve) left their encampment on the Nueces, near Corpus Christi, and proceeded to the Agua Dulce, a stream some sixteen miles distant, for the purpose of stealing horses of a party of Mexican traders, encamped on that stream. After reaching their destination, they found, instead of traders, three Mexican soldiers, grazing their horses on the prairie, who yielded up their arms without any resistance whatever. The captain of the Texans wished to kill them immediately, but was dissuaded, for a moment, by a young man who protested against the perpetration of so horrid a deed. Determined, however, on the destruction of two of them the leader started off the young man in the direction of the camp with one prisoner—the elder of the three, telling him to ride on slowly and he would overtake him with the others in a few minutes. Scarcely had he crossed the stream, when the two soldiers left with the captain were savagely butchered with a hunting knife, their bodies stripped, and their horses taken possession of and driven off towards the bandits' camp. The trail of the young man who started off before this tragedy was enacted, was closely followed and turning round the great Chaparal Thicket that borders the stream, the captain found him not on horse back with the prisoner, but on the ground breathing his last, having been shot through the body with three balls by a party of Mexicans belonging to the same company with those whom he had a few minutes before killed. At night the Texans assembled every man, and started in pursuit of the Mexicans, with the avowed determination of killing every one they met, or losing their own lives in the effort.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The St. Louis New Era, of the 21st inst. has the following:

The steamer Palestine from Pittsburgh, arrived here last evening. The following accident happened to her about fifteen miles above the mouth of the Ohio river. About three o'clock on Wednesday morning smoke was discovered to issue from the hold of the boat, through the deck, just aft the engine. An alarm of fire was instantly raised by the passengers on deck, and, at once, the most terrible confusion prevailed, and, in the hurry to save themselees, a number of the deck passengers crowded in the yawl, which hung suspended by ropes to the stern of the boat. One of the ropes was cut before the boat was lowered, and the whole of them, fourteen in number, were precipitated into the river, and all but two, who since reached this city, are believed to have met a watery grave

The following are the names of the persons missing so far as could be learned: Chas Harrington, of Pittsburgh; Mr. Snodgrass, Mr Findley, Smith, Moore, of Platte county, Mo; Geo. W. Stevens, Wm. Hopson, Mrs Levina Horn, of Ky, Jos. Feal, colored cook, and three firemen, making twelve in all; the firemen are supposed to be Germans

The fire was soon extinguished, and very little damage was sustained by the boat or cargo. Every exertion was made to rescue the missing passengers but without success.

President TYLER was married to Miss Gardiner at New York on Wednesday morning. The President and his bride left New York on the same afternoon, reached this city yesterday at one P. M. in the train from Philadelphia, dined at Barnum's, and at five P. M. proceeded to Washington in the railroad train.

On leaving New York, a salute was fired from the vessels of war in the harbor, from the forts and from the Mexican war steamers.—Baltimore Amer. of Friday.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of Thursday says that the district of Southwark was again the scene of turbulent and riotous demonstrations among portions of the firemen on Tuesday night, and that various outrages were committed.

From the Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Extensive Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 25, 3½ P. M.

A fire of the most disastrous character occurred here to-day, originating in a steam planing establishment, corner of Dover and Suffolk sts. west of Washington. The wind, unfortunately blowing from the S. W. *the entire square was consumed*, containing the Franklin Grammar School, an Engine House and about TWENTY Dwelling Houses, most of them fine first class houses, renting for four hundred or five hundred dollars per annum—The square is contained between Washington, Dover, Suffolk and Garland streets; one house only remaining. Much valuable furniture has been sacrificed, such was the rapidity of the flames little could be saved from each house.

Boston has not been visited with so serious a fire for years.

The flames are now subdued, and there are no fears of its further progress Loss probably not less than $130,000. Insurance not ascertained.

In haste, yours very truly, E. S.

The Boston Mercantile Journal says:—

QUARTER PAST 2 O'CLOCK.—We have just learned that the fire has crossed Dover street, and that the brick dwelling house of Rev. J. T. Sargent and the house adjoining, on the north side of Dover street, are destroyed. All the sheds and outbuildings in the rear of the dwelling house on the south side of Gardiand street are on fire, and it is impossible to say where the destruction will cease. Engines from Roxbury, Charlestown, Cambridge and the adjoining towns, are rendering all possible assistance

From Nauvoo—Mormon War.

The St. Louis Republican of Saturday, June 22, has the following:

THE MORMON AFFAIR.—The steamboat Waverly left Nauvoo on Thursday afternoon, and Warsaw in the night. She lay at Nauvoo some time, and ascertained that Gen. Jo. Smith had 2,300 men under arms, and ready for defensive operations. At Warsaw and Carthage, it was understood about 3,000 citizens were under arms, but were awaiting an additional force of a thousand men, before they directed an attempt to serve the writs in the hands of the officer. Of course, they would be ready to sustain the constituted authority, if necessary, to the extremity of making war upon Smith and his men.

LATER FROM NAUVOO.—The St. Louis Reveille of Sunday, says:

By the clerk of the steamer Gen. Brooke, which came down yesterday evening, we are informed that Gov. Ford had arrived at Carthage, approved of present operations, to further which he had ordered out 2,500 men. By this time, it is supposed, that active preparations have been commenced.

THE GREAT FLOOD.

The St. Louis papers contain lengthy accounts of the great flood in the western rivers, which is producing fearful destruction. The rivers are still rising. The St. Louis Republican is of opinion that this flood is from the rains, and that the annual June flood from the mountains has not yet come down.

In Alton, the principal business street, Second street, is navigated by skiffs, and merchants are busy saving their goods. All business has stopped.

We take the following particulars from the St Louis Republican of Saturday, June 22.

Yesterday morning we visited the southern part of the city. In second street, the water extends from Hazle to the junction of Second and Fifth streets, being, in some places, from four to five feet deep. The low land in front, and all the low lands between Second and Third, and Third and Fifth streets, are several feet under water. Many families have been compelled to move out, and we believe, from what we saw and heard, that there must be a great deal of individual suffering. Many of the houses were occupied by persons of small means, and having to remove suddenly, will be put to great expense, and many will find it difficult to find a shelter. The matter should be looked to by the humane of the city.

The City Engineer, yesterday, about 12 o'clock, ascertained that the water was over the "City Directrix," (the curbstone on Front st., east of the Market House,) three feet four inches. This gives thirty-four feet nine inches plumb water above low water-mark. From half past seven o'clock on Thursday morning, until half past seven yesterday evening, the rise was seventeen inches. This is an immense, we believe unparalleled rise, and can only be properly estimated when the whole width of the river is considered. In many places it must be from ten to fifteen miles wide.

The following particulars of the flood in the Missouri river, we obtain from the officers of steamer Balloon, which came down yesterday morning:

Left Weston Tuesday the 18th, at 8, A. M The river had fallen the night previous ten inches. At Parksville, twenty miles below Weston, there is eight feet of water on the bottom; little damage. The ware-house at Wyandotte city gone, and the entire bottom covered from ten to fifteen feet, and not a house left standing. At Westport, the warehouse gone. At Chouteau's landing, the buildings are all swept off. At Wayne City, no damage. At Liberty Landing the warehouses all in the water, and the loss of groceries and produce estimated at from five to seven thousand dollars. At Owen's Landing, no damage.—Richfield warehouse gone, and other damage done. At Camden, no damage. In Camden bend, all the houses gone, and great loss of stock, furniture, &c. At Lexington, the water in part of the warehouses; estimated loss of goods and produce from four to five thousand dollars. The bottom opposite covered from eight to ten feet, and great loss of stock, produce, &c. The Waconda prairie entirely covered; the water extending from bluff to bluff about 14 miles. Dewitt covered, and much damaged! Brunswick completely inundated, and from six to ten feet water to the bluffs—Thornborough ware-houses standing; water from ten to twelve feet around them. Glasgow, no damage. Arrow Rock safe. At Boonville, the river still rising; no damage. Passed the Wapello at Nashville aiding the sufferers; the whole town inundated, and river still rising. Six miles below Jefferson City, took on board Major S. Dyer and Mr Kimbraugh and families. All the crops on that bottom will be destroyed.

The loss of property of every description, from Weston to the mouth, will be immense. Hundreds of families have been left with nothing save the clothing they had on. In fact the scenes of misery and distress, all the way down, are such as to almost defy description. At Camden Bend two men were taken off from a tree top nearly exhausted, having been there twenty four hours. The river is filled with drift, and a large number of houses were seen floating down the river, together with cattle, hogs, furniture and produce. Two warehouses were swept into the river, a few miles below Jefferson City, while the Balloon lay there. A number of persons are missing at different points on the river, but it is supposed that few lives have been lost. None were known to be lost by the officers of the Balloon. Heavy rains had fallen in the upper and the middle parts of the State.

Additional Particulars by the Wapello—The Wapello left Glasgow on the 18th. The river was then about twenty-five feet higher than the usual high stage, and rising at the rate of an inch per hour. The bottoms of the Missouri, of the Charitor, and all other tributaries in the neighborhood, were inundated. Great distress prevailed on every side. The warehouses on the point above Glasgow were nearly under water, and before this time are probably swept away.

The Wapello, in descending, relieved several families, and stopped at Boonville, where the only present landing is some distance above the regular place. She then crossed the river, and moved the people and contents of several houses from Franklin, which place was entirely inundated.

At Rocheport, the low grounds were entirely under water, and deserted. The inmates of the Hotel had moved into the second story, which was approached by a canoe, which landed passengers on the staircase in the hall.—The Wapello approached within a few feet of the market-house.

Arriving at Nashville, about dark same day, she remained there until the morning of the 20th; and in the meantime all the merchandize and other moveables in the town were received on board of her and of the Lynn, which last boat arrived from St. Louis on the morning of the 19th. During the day, two houses were swept away, and three others were about falling when the boat left. Not a soul was left in the town.

RIVER ACCIDENT.—The Yazoo Belle descending the river ran into the Queen of the West at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, near Ghent, Ky, and was so much injured that she sunk immediately. She was under water up to the cabin. No lives lost. The Queen was not injured. The cargo of the Belle is reported in to-days paper. We learn the Belle was not insured.—*Cin. Gaz of Thursday last.*

A CAPITAL REPLY.—They were shipping lately at London some vile tea for this country "Oh," said a man present, who appeared to be the owner, "the tea is spoiled—it is not worth a farthing a pound; so we are a sending it over to the infernal Yankess." "The Yankees will know what to do with it!" replied a listener, "as it is not the FIRST time they had to disposed of TEA belonging to the English; if my memory serves me, they once made a *tea pot of Boston harbor*, for the particular accommodation of your king and country." Several Americans were present and a roar of laughter ensued.

TALL FLAX.—Six stalks of Flax, measuring 4 feet 3 inches in height, were left at our office on Saturday. They were grown by Mr. Jacob Weller of Upper St. Clair, on a piece of ground part bottom and part upland.

RAILROAD IRON.—About sixty tons of Railroad Iron arrived yesterday from the Great Western Iron Works, intended for a R. R. in Michigan. Some three hundred tons are to come yet. It was taken to Beaver and will be forwarded on that route to its destination.

Mississippi River.

The father of waters, the river of rivers, is rolling down upon us in might and majesty and power; no hinks mark its course, no guards stop its swelling flood; the whole lowland country is one mighty sea of wandering waters, studded here and there with tiny isolated isles, covered with suffering animals, wild and tame, deserted by the hunters, and forsaken by their owners. Whole fields, thousands of acres, but a few weeks since so green and lovely, so rich and promising, are now one desert waste! At this point the water is still rising, high above, it is falling the Arkansas has done its *devil* and is now returning to its channel. Many planters have left their homes, with all their slaves, and as much of their stock as they could save, and are seeking a place of rest on the hills of Mississippi. The extent of damage is unknown.—*Vicksburgh Constitutionalist, June 12.*

We knew the sweet and beautiful poetess, "AMELIA," of Louisville, was a *Whig*. Hear how enchantingly she strikes the chords of her golden lyre:

THE WATCHWORD.

AIR—'To the Mountain."

They are coming! are coming! and hark how their cheer,
Like the roar of the ocean surf, bursts on the ear;
They are coming! are coming! from East and from West,
In grandeur and gloom like the thunder-cloud's crest;
They are coming! are coming! the sons of the North,
And the land of the South pours its chivalry forth.
Ten thousand bright banners are beaming on high,
Each bearing our watchword, "We conquer or die."

Oh! list! the Clay Bugle hath sounded the call,
And its soldiers are pouring from hamlet and hall,
To flock round the standard of justice and right,
In the pride of their soul and the strength of their might;
And woe to the foeman who stands in their path,
As they press to the field in the gloom of their wrath.
Ten thousand bright banners are beaming on high,
Each bearing our watchword, "We conquer or die."

On the falchion of each is the flash of the morn,
Each one on the altar of freedom hath sworn
That his sword returns to its place of its rest
Till his cause be revenged and his wrongs be redressed;
Till the noble Whig pillar in triumph ascends,
A cloud to its foes and a light to its friends,
Ten thousand bright banners are beaming on high,
Each bearing our watchword, "We conquer or die."

Come rally! come rally! bright, bright, beams the day,
Freedom's soul is now bursting *to shout for our* 'CLAY,'
Come rally! come rally! a charger and a shout,
As the blast of our bugle rings cheerily out;
Come rally! come rally! one effort to save
"The land of the free and the home of the brave."
Ten thousand bright banners are beaming on high,
Each bearing our watchword, "We conquer or die."

CONSUMPTION CURABLE.

DR. HALL having returned to the city, may be consulted at the Monongahela House, from 9 until 3 o'clock daily, Sundays excepted. jul—dawtf

CITY FARM.

WANTED, a Farm of not less than Two Hundred, nor more than Four Hundred acres, in good order, situated on a road of easy access at all seasons, not more than Five miles from the city, and it containing coal would be preferable.

Persons having lands of this description to dispose of will please make known the same to the subscribers, with a description, location and terms of the same, on or before the 15th July next.

E. F. PRATT,
I. J. ASHBRIDGE,
Overseers of the Poor, City of Pittsburgh.
jl7—d3t&wtl5thly.

RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE subscriber will pay the highest price in cash, for any quantity of rags delivered at the corner of Penn and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
may 9—w6m* HENRY McCULLOUGH.

NEW CABINET AND CHAIR WAREROOM.

JOSEPH W. LOWRIE,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Wareroom in SECOND STREET,

BETWEEN WOOD AND SMITHFIELD STREETS,

Directly opposite Mr. Samuel Church's warehouse, where he would invite them to call if they want good furniture at a fair price, as he has provided himself with the best of workmen and materials, and transacts business upon the principle of "small profits and quick returns." All orders left at the wareroom, either by day or night, will be attended to on the shortest possible notice. may 2—d&wly

LAND SURVEYING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

THE undersigned intending to pursue permanently the business of Surveying and Civil Engineering, offers his services to the public.

Having had a very extensive practice with Mr. Z. W. Remington in this vicinity, he feels warranted in saying that his experience and practical knowledge will be advantageous to those who may employ him. Persons interested in real estate will find at his office plans of the City, City District, "Reserve Tract opposite Pittsburgh," "Manor of Pittsburgh," Birmingham, Lawrenceville, and of Lots and Farms extending several miles around Pittsburgh. R. E. McGOWIN,

Office Penn st. a few doors above Hand st., Pittsburgh.

REFERENCES:

Richard Biddle, Esq.,	Jas. S. Craft, Esq,
Wilson McCandless, "	Hon. Harmar Denny,
John Anderson,	Chas. S. Bradford, Esq.,
William Arthurs,	O. Metcalf, Esq
R. S. Cassat,	
P. Mulvany.	

NOTICE.

☞ Those of my friends and the public, who may wish to have recourse to any of my papers, draughts, or plans, will hereafter find them in the office of Mr. R. E. McGOWIN, whom I respectfully recommend as one in whose professional abilities and integrity they may depend.

Z. W. REMINGTON.

March 7, 1844—d&wly.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

A LARGE assortment of French Burr and Laurel Hill Mill-stones and Bolting-cloths of all numbers at reduced prices. Also, mill gearing of the most improved kinds, and all kinds of mill furnishing made to order at NO. 244 LIBERTY STREET, near the canal. W. W. WALLACE.
april 5—d&w

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!

SIXTEEN Ploughs, various kinds and numbers, on hand and for sale at 25 per cent less than regular prices to close an administrator's account.

W. W. WALLACE,
april 5—d&w No. 244 Liberty street.

NEW LEATHER STORE,

No. 101 WOOD STREET

Four doors above Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.

RICHARD BARD,

INTENDS keeping constantly on hand, a full assortment of Baltimore and New York Spanish Sole Leather Slaughter do. Philadelphia and other Eastern Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Skirting Harness, Bridle, Seatings, Morocoo, Linings, Bindings, Shoe Findings, &c., &c., &c. All of which will be sold at the very lowest prices for Cash.

N. B. The highest prices given for Leather in the rough. March 5, 1844—d&wtf.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in and for the county of Allegheny, Pa.

THE memorial and petition of the subscriber, respectfully sheweth, that he has rented the old established house called the Sewickley Hotel, lately occupied by Benjamin Pyle, now deceased, in Ohio township, on the great road from Pittsburgh to Beaver; and now prays your honorable court to grant him a license.

SAMUEL RICHEY.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Ohio township, in said county, certify that the petitioner, Samuel Ruchie, is of good report for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house-room, stabling and other conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of travelers and strangers; and further that a public house at that place is necessary for the accommodation of the traveling public.

David Shields,	Jesse M. Cook,
Samuel Neely,	Elias Sinck,
John Hay,	William Neely,
Robert Greer,	William Woods,
John H. Backhouse,	B. C. Anderson,
John Way,	James Anderson. jy2-3t*

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

IN the Orphans' Court of said county, No. 46, March Term, 1844.

In the matter of the Petition of Samuel Robinson and Harriet Robinson, late Harriet Gray, for partition of the estate of John B. Gray, dec'd.

And now to wit, June 22d, A. D. 1844, on motion of A. H. Miller, the Court grant a rule upon Harriet Gray, intermarried with Samuel Robinson, Sarah Gray, intermarried with Abraham Hines, Mary Gray, intermarried with Michael Fry, Will iam Lattle, guardian of Nelson R. Gray, and Samson Bulford, guardian of Jonathan C. Gray, Susan Gray, Louisa Gray, Emeline Gray, Joseph B. Gray, and John W. Gray, heirs and legal representatives of said John B. Gray, deceased, to be and appear at October Term, 1844, and accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased at the valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold, and the court do further order that notice be given personally or by writing left at their places of abode, to all parties interested, residing in Allegheny county, and to all persons resident without the county by publication in the Pittsburgh Gazette, by four insertions in the same paper. By the Court.

THOMAS FARLEY, Clerk.

All persons interested in the above estate, are hereby notified of the above rule. E. TROVILLO, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, June 28th, 1844. } jy2—w4dT

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The undersigned will sell the farm whereon he now resides, situate on the Allegheny River, ten miles from Pittsburgh, known by the name of Poolville place containing about **90 Acres**, 70 acres cleared and in good order; 50 acres of which is River Bottom of the best kind. There is on the farm a good brick house well finished, a good barn, stabling, etc.

There is a good young Orchard of almost every variety of Fruit Trees of the best kind, most of them at a good state of bearing. Comment is unnecessary, as the place will bear to be examined, and those wishing to purchase will consequently see it.

The place will be sold at a fair price, and an undoubted title made; and if not sold before the first of September it will be rented for such terms as may be agreed on.

jy2—w2mT MATTHEW MAGARY.

STRAY COW.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Franklin township, Allegheny county, Pa. on Monday, the 24th of June, a red and white spotted cow, (with some brindle in her red) and a white spot in her face, and a molly, age unknown. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

jy2—w3t* JACOB ROSENSTEELE.

SELLERS'

Original, Only True, and Genuine cure for

AND OTHER DISEASES ARISING FROM A DERANGED STATE OF THE LIVER

☞ Read the following:

GRE